THE GLOSSARY

A

A-BRIMMING *pr.pple adj.*: see BRIMMING.

abroad *adj.* /Λ'BRɔ:D/ Dy 13-14/20. In pieces; usually in the phrase *all abroad*, and recorded only with literal, as distinct from figurative, import. *EDD* records from He Gl; wSo D wCo Do; Harris records from Pem in sense 'boiled, cooked, squeezed to pieces'. OE *on* + *brâd;* compound recorded in sense 'widely asunder', 'with the fragments or portions widely scattered' from 13thc.

A-BULLING *pr.pple adj.*: see BULLING.

ach-y-fi! *interjection* /AX Λ 'VI:/, /AK Λ 'VI:/ Dy 4, P 11/15, WG 1-2. An exclamation of disgust. *EDD* records from Pem, along with (from sPem) ACCABE! that Wright thinks "probably of Low German origin, the expression being due to Flemish colonists in Pembroke". He cites, *int. al.*, the Holstein *Idiotikon* (J.F.Schütze, Hamburg 1800-06), as giving (s.v. AKKEU) the forms AKKEFI!, AKKEFU! "an expression of disgust employed by nurses to dirty little children". But a Welsh derivation seems at least equally likely. *Y Geiriadur Mawr* lists OCH "similar in meaning to ACH, YCH interjection (sign of disgust), UGH!", followed by the expressions OCH-Y-FI, ACH-Y-FI and YCH-Y-FI. And Morris Jones (§ 223) cites OCH, OCH A from Middle Welsh, OCHAN from 1621, adding that other interjections in Modern Welsh are "...ACH, YCH 'ugh'... Some interjections are followed by nouns or pronouns, expressed or implied, in the dative, as *gwae vi* [late 14th--early 15thc.] '*vae mihi*'... So, *och fi* [late 14thc.],..*ochan fi* [late 14thc.]; dialectal *och a fi* ..."

ADDOCKS *n.pl.* /'ADΛKS/ Cl 3. Stooks. *SED* records ATTOCKS at We 4, Y 12; HATTOCKS at Ch 4; ATTOCKING *gerund* 'stooking' at La 2/4/10-11/14. Apparently a diminutive of HAT (OE *hæt)* formed with suffix -OCK < OE *-oc.*

afore *adv., prep.* /Λ'Fɔ:/ Dy 14, WG 5. Before. *EDD* records in gen. use in the dialects of Sct, Irel, Eng. OE *onforan.*

AFTERGRASS *n.* /'A(:)FTΛGRA(:)S/ A second crop of grass, aftermath. *SED* records at La 14; So 1/5-10/12-13, W 5, Co 1-4/6, D 1-11. OE *æfter* + *græs;* compound recorded from 1861.

against *conj.* /Λ'GENST/ P18/20. By the time that, as in *I shall have to do it against Christmas comes round. EDD* records from Devon. ME *ageinst;* this sense recorded from 1300.

AGIST *v.* /Λ'JIST/ Cl 6. To hire pasturage for cows, horses or sheep. *SED* records at Y 20; L 6. Adop. of OF *agister (agîter, agiter)* formed on *á* 'to' + *gister, gîter* 'to lodge'.

(BARLEY-) AILS *n.pl.* /('BA:LI:) E:LZ/ Dy 14/24, WG 3-6, Gw 1/6, /AiL/ (sg.) MG 3. Barley awns. *SED* records from Wo Wa He Mon Gl Ox; Sf C Bk Nth Bd Hrt Ess; So W Brk Sr K Co D Do Ha Sx. OE *egel.*

ALBANERS *n.pl.* /'ALBΛNΛZ/ P: Aberangell. Gypsies.

ALBERT *n.* /'ALBΛT/ WG 5, SG 3. A watch-chain. *SED* records from Essex.

ALLISTRAW, ARTISTRAW *n.* /'ALISTRɔ:/ Gw 1/3/9; /'A:TISTRɔ:/ Gw 4-5. A shrewmouse. *SED* records HARDY-/HARVEST-SHREW at Sa 8-9/11, St 11, He 1-7, Wo 1-6, Wa 5, Mon 1/3/6, Gl 1-7.

all the go *adj..phrase* /ɔ:L ÐΛ GO:/ Cl 1. All the rage, in the fashion. *EDD* records from Yorkshire.

always *adv.* /'OLWE:Z/ Dy 17. Still, yet. *EDD* records from Sct Cai Per Lnk. ME *alles weis;* this sense is recorded by *OED* from 1490-1663. But cf. also Welsh *yn wastadol* that = both 'still' and 'always'.

ANGLE-TOUCH *n.* /'ANgGLTΛCh/ WG 3-6. A worm. *SED* records at Co 2/7, *EDD* (s.v. ANGLE-TWITCH "also written ANGLE-TOUCH [in Wales]" from D Co; Pem, Gower (of which WG 3-6 form part). OE *angel-twicce,* perhaps a compound of *angel* 'fish-

hook' + *twiccean* 'to twitch' and thus originally signifying a worm used as bait.

ANT-MOULDS *n.pl.* /'ANT MO:LDZ/ Gn 2, P 4/8. Ant-hills. *SED* records MOULDS at Nb 3, Y 26, Man 2; Sa 6, Mon 5; Hrt 1. OE *æmet(t)e* + *molde* 'soil'.

ANT(IE)-TUMPS *n.pl.* /'ANT(I:) TʌMPS/ P 19/21/26, Dy 23, Gw 1/4/6. Ant-hills. *SED* records at Sa 2/7/9-11, He 4-5, Wo 2-6, Mon 1/3, Gl 1. OE *æmet(t)e* + TUMP (origin obscure, recorded from 1589).

anyhows *adv.* /'ENI:YAuZ/ Dy 19. Anyhow. *EDD* records from Nf. OE *ænig* + *hū*, perhaps on the analogy of dialectal ANYWAYS 'anyway', itself presumably formed by analogy with ALWAYS, where *-s* is an old adverbial genitive ending.

apron *n.* /'E:PRʌN/ Dy 13. The fat around a pig's stomach. *EDD* records in sense 'the diaphragm of an animal' from eY; seWo; nL, east Anglia; D.

argae *n.* /'A:GI:/ P: Four Crosses, Aberangell. A flood-embankment. *EDD* records from Sa; Mtg. Literally 'a stoppage, dam'.

ARM *n.* (1) /A:M/ P 22-23. The bush of a cart-wheel.

(2) Dy 17. A bough of a tree. OE *arm (earm);* this sense recorded from 14th c.

arse-over-head *n.* /'A:RS 'O:VʌHED/ Gn 10. A milk-churn.

arse-hole smarter *n.* /'A:S O:L 'SMA:Tʌ/ Dy 13. A bog-weed.

ARTISTRAW *n.*: see ALLISTRAW.

ARTITOAT *n.* /'A:TI:TO:T/ P 18, Gw 7. The shrewmouse. Probably a variant of HARDY-/HARVEST-SHREW, for *SED* recordings of which see ALLISTRAW above.

aside *prep.* /ʌ'SAiD/ P 18. Besides, apart from, as in *A vegetarian eats anything aside meat.* ME *on sīde.*

ASKER, ASKGEL *n.* /'ASKʌ/ Cl 3, P 12 + Howey; /'ASK(ʌ)L/ P 15-18/20/23, Gw 4. The newt. *SED* records ASKER, ASKGEL at La 11/14, Y 24/26/31; Ch 1-6, Sa 1-2/4-11, St 1-3/5-6/8, He 1-7, Wo 2/4, Mon 1-3. OE *āðexe* 'lizard'.

ASKGEL *n.* : see ASKER.

ATLAS *n.* /'ATLʌS/ P 1-2. A container for seed, used when sowing by hand. (?) Welsh *had* 'seed' + *llestr* 'vessel'.

away *adv.* /ʌ'WE:/ Dy 20. About (referring to time, as in *away noon*). OE *on weg, aweg.*

B

BACHGEN *n.* /'BAXGEN/ MG 2. Boy (a term of address used by boys or coal-miners to each other).

back-band *n.* /'BAK BAND/ P 3/10/17. A strap or iron chain passing over the cart-saddle in a groove and supporting the shafts. *EDD* records from Sct; Du Y La; Ch Db Wa; L Nt Lei Nth. OE *bæc* + *band, bond,* ME adop. of ON *band.* Compound recorded in this sense from 1523.

BACK-BITER *n.* /'BAK BAiTʌ/ P 9/14/19/22-23/25. A loose piece of skin at the base of the finger-nail. *SED* records at Db 2-3, St 1, He 2/4-5. OE *on bæc* + BITER formed on OE *bītan* 'to bite' + -ER < OE *-ere* agentive suffix.

BACK-DOOR BOARD *n.* /'BAK 'DɔːBɔːD/ Dy 22. The end-board of a cart. OE *bæc* + *duru* + *bord.*

BACK-FRIEND *n.* /'BAK FREND/ Gn 10, Gw 6/9. A loose piece of skin at the base of the finger-nail. OE *bæc* + *frēond; OED* records compound in sense 'hang-nail' from 1864.

BACK-STRAP *n.* /'BAK STRAP/ WG 2, Dy 8. A crupper. *SED* records at Ox 6. OE *bæc* + *strap* recorded from 16th c.

backing *n.* /'BAKIN/ Gw 8. Two furrows ploughed as guide-lines at the start of ploughing a field. OE *bæc* + *-ung* gerundial suffix.

BACKS *n.pl.* /BAKS/ Dy 7/13/15, SG 1/4. The ridges of a ploughed field. *SED* records at K 2. OE *bæc;* the nearest sense in *OED* is 'ridge of a hill', recorded from 1863.

backse *n.* /BAKS/ P: Llanwddyn. The hair round the legs of a horse. Welsh *bacas* 'fetlock hair'.

BACON-LIQUOR *n.* /'BE:KʌN LIKʌ/ P 18. Fat from fried bacon. *SED* records at Sa 1-4/6-11, St 4-5/7-8/11, He 1/5, Wo 1-2. ME adop. of OF *bacon, -un* + ME adop. of OF *licur, licour, likeur.*

BACONER *n.* /'BE:KNʌ/ WG 1. A hog.

BAG *v.t.* /BAG/ Gn 4. To leave a cow unmilked before selling, in order to make her udder look bigger. *SED* records BAG(GING) (HER/IT/THEM) UP from Cu Du We La Y; Ch Db St Wo Wa Ox; Nt L Lei R Nth Hu C Sf Bk Bd Hrt MxL; Brk Sr K Ha Sx.

bailey *n.* /'BE:LI:/ (1) SG 2/4 + Cardiff (J.L.). The passage between the front door and gate of a house; a stone path around a house.

(2) WG 2. A homestead.

Presumably ME *bail(l)y* 'the external wall of a precinct', 'circuit of defences' that is prob. an adop. of OF *bail, baille* 'an enclosed court', formed on *bailler* 'to enclose'.

BAILIE *n.* /'BE:LI:/ P 15. The man in charge of the vehicles on a farm. *EDD* (Supp.) records in sense 'the man or boy who looks after the cattle on a farm', "generally in the combination COW-BAILIE", from Sct. Presumably a transferred sense of BAILIFF < ME *bailli*, adop. of OF *bailli*, later form of *baillis, baillif*.

(FARM-) BAILIFF *n.* (1) /(FA:M) 'BE:LIF/ P 7-9/15-16/19-20. A general labourer on a farm. See BAILIE.

(2) /'BE:LIF/ Gn 2, Cl 4. The 'foreman' in charge of the other farm-workers. See BAILIE.

BAIT *n.* /BE:T/. (1) P 3-4/11-12/14/19/22/26, Gw 9. A snack taken between meals. *SED* records at Nb 1-2/5-9, Cu 4, Du 3-6, We 2, La 1/9, Y 5/7; Sa 5/7/9, He 1-7, Wo 1-2/4-5/7, Mon 1-3/6, Gl 1-2/4/6-7; K 7, Sx 4/6.

(2) P 2/4-6/9-13/15-16/18/22/26; Gw 5/8. A meal taken to work in the fields. *SED* records at Nb 2/4-8, Cu 1-3/6, Du 1-3/5, La 9, Y 1-4/6/8-9; Sa 4/6/8/10-11, Mon 5; Ess 3/6.

OED records these senses from 1851. ME *bayte*, partly an adop. of ON *beit* 'a pasture', *beita* 'food', and in part directly formed on BAIT *v.* 'to stop at an inn' (originally, to feed the horses, later also for the travellers to rest and refresh themselves) < ME *beyten*, adop. of ON *beita* 'to cause to bite'.

baitin *n.* /'BE:TIN/ WG 4, SG: Cowbridge. A wooden rod. *EDD* records in form BATTEN from Nb Cu Y; L Lei Nth; "also So and in gen. technical use". Hence BAITIN appears to be a variant of BATTEN that is itself a variant of BATON, adop. of Modern French *baton* (OF *baston*).

baker's loaf *n.* /'BE:KʌRZ LO:F/ Gn 1. A round loaf with a hole in the middle.

BAKESTONE *n.* /'BE:KSTO:N/. P 5/11-14/17/22-26, Dy 4/6-7/13/17, WG 1/3-6, MG 1-3, SG 1-4, Gw 1-3/5-9. An iron plate, with a handle on the top, on which small, flat, round cakes, themselves known commonly as BAKESTONES or WELSH CAKES, are baked, nowadays on a stove but formerly over the fire. *SED* records BACKSTONE at La 3/8, Y 6-7/12-15/29; So 2; and BAKESTONE at Ch 2-3, Db 1-4, Sa 6/11, St 2-4/9, He 3/5-6, Mon 1-3/5-6, Gl 1-3/6. OE *bacan* 'to bake' + *stān* 'stone'; compound in sense 'flat stone or slate on which cakes are baked in the oven' recorded from 1531.

BALD *adj.* /BɔːLD/ Dy 1/3. Of cows: hornless.

ball *n.* /BɔːL/ Dy 8/15/21/25. Fuel of anthracite coal-dust and clay made into small oval lumps. *EDD* records from sPem. Specialised sense of BALL 'globular body' < ME *bal*, adop. of ON *bǫllr*.

ball-fire *n.* /'BɔːL 'FAiYʌ/ Dy 19. A fire made from balls of CULM (which see below).

ball-pit *n.* /'BɔːL PIT/ Dy 20. A pit where balls of CULM (which see below) and clay were kept.

ball up *phrasal v.* /BɔːL ʌP/ Dy 24. To make up a fire in the morning, using BALL (which see above).

balls *n.pl.* /BɔːLZ/ Dy 25. Lumps of small coal mixed with clay.

balm bread *n.* /BA:M BRED/ Cl 4. A bap; a small, flat, round loaf.

BAMPER *n.* /'BAMPʌ/ MG 2. Grand-dad (a child's form of address). Altered form of GRANDPA.

band[1] *n.* /BUN/. P 19. A thick rope with which animals are hobbled. *EDD* records from Sct; nY neY wY La; Db. ME adop. of ON *band* 'a fetter'.

BAND[2] *n.* /BAND/ MG 1. The tyre of a cart-wheel. *SED* records at Sa 10-11, Wo 1/4, He 1-6, Mon 1-2/5-6, Gl 3-4/6-7, Ox 4.

band-and-ring *n.* /'BAND-ʌN-'RINg/ Dy 17. A device for making

cheese. The base is a circular stone with a central recess, into which fits a circular 3-cwt weight suspended from a pulley or ring.

bando *n.* /'BANDO:/ MG 1. A stick shaped like a hockey-stick, used for distributing dung over the fields. Harris records from sPem. *OED* records sense 'a club curved at its lower end, used in tennis' from 1629; Welsh has *bando* 'hockey-stick'.

BANGING-POST *n.* /'BANgIN PO:ST/ Dy 14/24-25. The shutting-post of a gate.

bar(!) *n., interjection* /BA:/ P: Ystradgynlais, MG 1/3, SG 1. A truce-term used in children's games. *I've got bar*, or the simple exclamation *Bar!* = 'I claim temporary immunity from being caught' in a game of chasing. The declaration is accompanied by crossing the middle finger over the index finger of the right hand. Prob. a shortening of BARLEY! (cf. *barlay* in *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* 296); see further Iona and Peter Opie, *The Lore and Language of Schoolchildren* (Oxford 1959).

BAR TEAT *n.* /BA: TI:T/ Cl 7. A blind teat of an animal.

bara a chaws *n.* /'BARA 'XAuS/ SG 4. The edible leaves of the hawthorn; lit. 'bread and cheese'.

bara llaeth *n.* /'BARA 'LlAiTh/ Cl 1. Toasted bread with hot buttermilk on it, which the farmworkers would have for their supper. Literally 'milk bread'.

BARB *n.* /BA:B/ P 1/6. A beard. ME adop. of OF *barbe;* cf. Welsh *barf.*

bargain *n.* /'BA:GIN/ P: Aberangell. In slate-quarrying: the part of a chamber allotted to one rockman in a quarry. *EDD* records from Co in sense 'a contract for certain work in a mine, claywork etc.' and from Nb in sense 'a piece of work let among the workmen in a colliery, at a certain price'. ME adop. of OF *bargaine, bargaigne, -gagne, -caigne;* in Welsh written BARGEN.

barge-boards *n.* /'BA:J BɔːDZ/ Dy 21, WG 5. Weather-boards. *EDD* records from Sct and swSr in sense 'ornamental boards which skirt the edge of the roof and follow the outlines of a gable'. ME adop. of OF *barge* + OE *bord;* compound recorded from 1833.

BARGOD *n.* /'BARGOD/, /'BARGO:D/ Gn 1/4/7, Cl 1-2/4, P 1, Dy 5/9/15-16/18/22. The eaves of a hay-stack.

BARLEY-AILS *n.pl.* :see AILS.

Barley Saturday *n.* /'BA:LI: 'SATΛDI:/ Dy 8. A Saturday in late April when, having sown the barley, local farmers would congregate in Cardigan to shop and take a drink.

BARMY *adj.* /'BA:MI:/ P 15. Silly, stupid, eccentric, mad. *SED* records at Nb 8, La 2, Y 23/34; Ch 2, Sa 5, St 9, Ox 1/4-5; L 1-2/4/7-8/?12, Nf 4/7, MxL 1; K 2, Ha 4. OE *beorma* 'yeast, barm' + -Y adjectival suffix < OE *-ig;* the semantic development is explained in *EDD* (s.v.): 'frothing with barm' hence 'full of ferment, flighty, empty-headed'.

base child *n.* /'BE:S ChAiLD/ Dy 13. A bastard. *EDD* records from Sa; So D. *OED* records BASE (ME adop. of (O)F *bas,* fem. *basse)* in sense 'illegitimate' from 16th c.

bass brush *n.* /BAS BRΛSh/ WG 4. A hard brush used on farms.

bat *v.t.* /BAT/ P 10. To bang (referring esp. to banging the hands together, to keep them warm). *EDD* records sense 'hit, strike, tap' from Sct; Cu We Y La; Ch Sa Db St He Wa Wo; Nt Lei Nth. Formed on BAT n. 'implement for striking' < ME *bat* that may be of French or English origin.

batch, batshyn *n.* /BACh/, /'BAChIN/ Dy 18/22 + Pontiets. A small round loaf of bread. *EDD* records BATCH LOAF from D; s.Wales. ME *bache, bacche* 'a baking of loaves' representing an unrecorded OE **bæcce* formed on *bacan* 'to bake'; cf. WATCH: WAKE and SPEECH: SPEAK.

bath-chap *n.* /'BA:Th ChAP/ Dy 25. The under-part of a pig's head. *EDD* records CHAP 'a pig's cheek' from wY; nL Nth. *OED* defines CHAP (sb[1] , 3b) as 'the lower half of the cheek of the pig or other animal as an article of food, as in pickled Bath chaps', formed on ME *chappen* 'to chop' or its source. The significance of the first element is obscure.

BATKIN(S) *n.* (1) /'BATKIN(Z)/ WG 3/5 + Middleton, Gw 3-4/6-7/9, /'BATKENZ/ WG 4. The stretcher

keeping the traces apart on a harness. *EDD* records s.v. BODKIN from So.

(2) /'BADKIN/, /'BATKIN/ Gw 3/7/9. A rod or pin for keeping the cart-body fixed to the shafts so as to stop it from tilting up.

ME *boidekyn* 'bodkin', cf. Welsh *botgyn*.

BATSHEN *n.* /'BATShEN/ Dy 4. Hames.

batshyn *n.*: see BATCH.

battikins *n.pl.* /'BATIKINZ/ Gw 1. The traces on a harness. *EDD* records BODKIN from So and (Suppl.) BADDAKIN from Mon. Perhaps an altered form of BODKIN (ME *boidekyn*) that appears in Welsh as *botgyn*.

baty *v.* /'BE:TI:/ WG 5. In knitting: to shape (e.g. the heel of a sock) by decreasing the number of stitches. *EDD* records s.v. BATE from Devon. Aphetic form of ABATE, ME adop. of OF *abat-re, abat-tre* formed on *á* 'to' + *batre, battre* 'beat'; recorded in sense 'diminish' from 1398. BATE in sense 'subtract, deduct' is recorded from 1440.

bay-nut *n.* /'BE: NΛT/ P 22. A walnut. *EDD* records BANNUT from Ch Sa He Wo Wa Gl; So W. ME *bannenote*.

BEARBIND *n.* /'BŒ:BAin/, /'BE:BAiN/ P 5/9-10/12-13/18/20/26, Gw 1/4-5/7. Bindweed. *SED* records from Ch St Sa Wo He Mon; K Sr Sx. OE *bere* 'barley' + *bindan* 'to bind'.

BEARDS *n.pl.* /'BI:YΛDZ/ P 5/9-10/19, Dy 10/21, WG 2, MG: Hengoed, Gw 1/7/9. Barley-awns. *SED* records at La 6-7, Y 22/29; Ch 4, St 2-3, Wo 6; So 11-12, Co 5. OE *beard* recorded in sense 'awn of grasses' from 1552.

BEASTS *n.pl.* /BI:STS/ P 16. Cattle. *SED* records BEAST(S) from N counties but not Man; Ch Db St Wa; Nt L Lei R Nth Hu C Bd MxL; So W D Do Ha. ME adop. of OF *beste*.

BEAST-HOUSE *n.* /'BESAuS/ P 16; /'BI:STAuS/ P 15/19/23-24/26, WG 2, Gw 8, /'BI:ST-AuZ/ MG 1. A cow-house. SED records from He 5, Mon 1-3. OF *beste* + OE *hūs;* compound recorded from 1616.

BEASTING *pr.pple adj.* P 19/24, MG 1/3, SG 1/4. Of cows: on heat. *SED* records at Sa 9/11, He 1-6, Wo 2/4-5, Mon 1-3/5-6; L 14-15, C 1, Nf 1/4/7-8/11. Formed on BEAST (ME adop. of OF *beste)* + -ING pr.pple suffix.

BECK *n.* /BEK/ Gn 9. A brook. *SED* records at Cu 2-6, Du 1-6, We 1-4, La 1-5, Y 1-20/22-25/27-28; Nt 1, L 2-12, Nf 5/8/10/12. ON *bekkr*.

BED *n.* /BED/. (1) P 5, WG 5. The sole of a plough. *SED* records at St 4, Ox 6; Bk 5, Ess 12, MxL 1; So 7/12, W 2, Sr 4-5, Co 7, D 1/10, Do 4, Ha 2/4/7, Sx 3.

(2) MG 3. The base of a straw stack. *SED* records STACK-BED at Y 22; Sr 5, Co 1/3, D 1/3/6/8.

(3) P 17. The bumper of a cart. *SED* records at Wo 2.

OE *bedd*.

BEESNING MILK *n.* /'BI:ZNIN MILK/ MG 1, Gw 1. Beestings. *SED* records at L 11/13, Nth 1/3-4, Hu 1-2, C 1-2, Sf 1, Bk 2/4-5, Bd 1-3. Formed on OE *bēost* 'first milk'.

BEEST *n.* /BI:ST/ Cl 3. Beestings. *SED* records at La 4/6-13, Y 21/30-31; Ch 3-5, Db 1, St 2. OE *bēost* 'first milk'.

(RING-/STAKE-) BEETLE *n.* /(RINg), (STE:K) 'BI:TL/ P 16-17/19-20/23/26, WG 5, Gw 1/3-7/9. A hammer for knocking stakes in the ground. *SED* records from Y; He Wo Wa Gl Ox; L Lei R Nth Hu C Nf Sf Bk Bd Hrt Ess; So W Brk Sr K D Do Ha Sx. OE (Anglian) *bētel*.

behigged *adj.* /BI'HIGD/ WG 3. Not knowing what to do with oneself; confused.

BELG *v.* /BELG/ (1) Dy 19-20. Of bulls: to bellow.

(2) Dy 14/20. Of cows: to moo.

EDD records BELGE 'to cry aloud, bellow' from So; Pem. OE *bylgian* 'to bellow'.

BELLIES *n.pl.* /'BELIZ/ WG 6. Chitterlings. *SED* records (LITTLE/SMALL) BELLIES at Sa 1; L 12/14, Nth 3, Hu 1, C 2, Nf 7, Sf 2, Ess 1/3/5; and (LITTLE) BELLY at St 9, Wa 1/4; Hrt 2.

BELLOCK *v.i.* /'BELΛK/ P 19, WG 2. Of bulls: to bellow. *SED* records at Ch 4, He 2-3, Gl 1.

bendro *n.* /'BENDRO:/ P 1, MG: Rhydri (S.B.) A sheep that turns

round and round in circles. Cf. Welsh *pendro* 'giddiness'.

BETT *v.* /BET/ P 22. To cut peat. *EDD* records BEAT in this sense from Sa He; So Co D; Mtg Rdn ("written BETT Sa He Rdn"). *OED* records BEAT 'to slice off the rough sod from uncultivated or fallow ground' from 1534. Cf. also Welsh *betingo* 'to pare ground, hoe'.

betting-iron *n.* /'BETIN AiYAN/ P 10. An implement for cutting peat or turf. *EDD* records BEATING-IRON ("obsolescent") from Sa. Cf. also BETT *v.* above.

betting-knife *n.* /'BETIN NAiF/ P 23. The same as BETTING-IRON above.

BEUDY *n.* /'BAiDI:/ Gn 1-2, Cl 1/4/7, P 3/6/21, Dy 4-5/16/23. A cow-house. Thomas (*LGW* p.117) records this and its phonetic variants BIDI, BOIDI as "the sole attested form in the north-west, the west and south-east midlands, and in the Teifi, Tywi and Usk valleys, and predominates in the south-east."

bidding wedding *n.* /'BI:DIN 'WEDIN/ WG 5. A wedding party at which a collection, in money or kind, is made for the bride and bridegroom. *EDD* records from Cth.

big jack *n.* /BIG JAK/ Dy 12. A pig's stomach. See **jack**[2] below.

BINCH *n.* /BINSh/. (1) Dy 13/24. A cutting of hay. *SED* records BENCH at Man 1, *EDD* the same in sense 'a slice down a hay-stack' from Ch.

(2) Dy 13. The thatch of a rick.

BINCH *v.* /BINSh/ P 10. To trim a hedge.

BING *n.* /BINg/ Gn 1-2/8-10, Cl 3-6, P 1-7/9-10/12-13/15-22 + Howey, Dy 1-5, WG 2. The gangway in a cow-house, from which the animals are fed. *SED* records (-) BING at Ch 1-6, Db 3/6-7, Sa 1-8/10-11, St 1-9/11, He 7; *LGW* (p.363) from "the north-west, the midlands, the Dee valley, the lower midlands, and the Cothi-Tywi-Usk highland area". OE *binne* 'manger', later confused with BING 'heap', adop. of ON *bingr* 'heap, bed'.

black bill *n.* /'BLAK 'BIL/ Dy 14. The carrion crow.

black hearts *n.pl.* /'BLAK 'A:TS/ Dy 14. Whinberries. *EDD* records in sense 'bilberries' from Hampshire.

black nettle *n.* /'BLAK 'NETL/ Dy 10. A dark-leaved nettle growing in hedge-banks, dangerous to cattle and sheep.

black pad *n.* /'BLAK PAD/ Dy 18/22-23. A large black fly or beetle.

black parson *n.* /'BLAK 'PA:SN/ P 26. A black beetle. Cf. BLACK PRIEST recorded by *EDD* from Pem.

black pat *n.* /'BLAK PAT/. (1) P 26, Dy 16. A domestic beetle.

(2) MG 2. A cockroach, especially one found in a coal-pit.

black pot *n.* /'BLAK POT/ WG 5. Black pudding. *EDD* records from So Do.

BLACK QUARTER *n.* /'BLAK 'KWƆ:TΛ/ Gn 2. A cow's blind teat. *EDD* records from Sa.

black Shirley *n.* /BLAK 'ShŒ:LI:/ Dy 15. (?) A kind of clothing-material.

BLACKERS, BLACKIES *n.pl.* /'BLAKΛZ/, /'BLAKI:Z/ P 13. Tadpoles.

BLACKIES *n.pl.*: see BLACKERS.

blackthorn storm *n.* /'BLAKThƆ:N STƆ:M/ Dy 10. A storm in April, said to herald bad weather. Cf., in *EDD* (Supp.), BLACKTHORN WINTER, the cold weather often experienced when the blackthorn is in flower, recorded from Somerset.

BLADDERS *n.pl.* /'BLADΛZ/ WG 5. Blisters. *SED* records at D 2/8/10, Co 1/4/7, Ha 4. OE *blædre*.

BLAEBERRY *n.* /'BLI:BERI:/ Cl 2. A bilberry. *SED* records (in plural) from N counties + Man. Adop. of ON *blá* 'blue' + OE *berige, berge*. *OED* records from 1483.

BLAENBOST *n.* /'BLAiNPO:ST/ Gn 6, /'BLAiNBO:ST/ Gn 9. The shutting-post of a gate. Literally 'front post'; cf. *SED* recordings of FORE-POST/-TREE at Y 6; Co 1-2/4, D 7.

BLART *v.* /BLA:T/ Cl 3. Of sheep: to bleat. *SED* records at La 5-6; Ch 2-4, Db 1/3/6, Sa 8, St 1/4-6, Wo 1/3/7, Wa 2/4-7, Gl 2; Nt 4, L 9-10/13, Bd 2.

blast *n.* /BLA:ST/ WG 6 in phrase *got the blast*, got a cold.

BLAWB *n.* /BLƆ:B/ Gw 1. The clog at the end of a tether. It may be square or round and is dropped

through the manger.

bleaze *n.* /BLI:Z/ Dy 13/21. A pig's bladder. *EDD* records sense 'bladder' from sPem.

BLIND-WORM *n.* /'BLAiN(D) WŒ:M/ P 10/13. An adder. *OED* records in sense 'a reptile also called slow-worm, "formerly applied also to the Adder"'. ME (from 1450); cf. Danish *blindorm*.

BLOCK *n.* /BLOK/ Dy 13-14/20/24. The hub of a wheel. *SED* records at Du 3. Presumably a transferred sense of ME *blok*.

BLOCK-STOP *n.* /'BLOK STOP/ Cl 3. A stick for supporting the cart-shaft, so as to give the horse a rest.

blow *n.* /BLAu/ P 16/20. A blossom. *EDD* records in gen. dial. use in Sct; Eng. *OED* records from 1759; formed on BLOW *v.* 'to blossom' < OE *blāwan*.

blow *v.i.* /BLAu/ P 16/20. To blossom. See preceding item.

BLOW-FLIES *n.pl.* /'BLO: FLAiZ/ Cl 4. Bluebottles. *SED* records at Y 10/15/26/30; L 1, Nf 8/11/13, Hrt 3; Brk 2, K 1/5, D 8. Recorded from 1852. OE *blāwan* + *flēoge*.

blueberries *n.pl.* /'BLU:BARI:Z/ SG 3. Dew-berries, bilberries. *EDD* records from Irel; Cu nY.

BOARING *pr.pple adj.* /'BɔːRINg/ Cl 5, /'BɔːRIN/ WG 6. Of sows: on heat. *SED* records at So 12. *OED* records BOAR *v.* ("obsolete") 'of swine: to copulate, to be in heat', formed on BOAR *n.*, from 1528.

bob *n.* /BOB/ Gw 9. The bar behind a ploughshare.

BOBBIN *n.* /'BOBIN/ Gn 9, P 10. A cotton-reel. *SED* records from N counties (not Man); Ch Db St He Wa; Nt L Lei R. *OED* records from 1530; adop. of OF *bobine*

BO-BO *n.* /'BO: BO:/ Gn 2. The bogeyman.

BODGE *n.* in phrase ALL OF A BODGE /ɔ:L ʌV ʌ BOJ/ Gw 8. Askew, in disorder, untidy. *EDD* records BODGE 'a clumsy piece of workmanship; an untidy or clumsy patch' from sCh St Wa Wo; nL Nf Sf; Brk W. Presumably formed on BODGE *v.* 'mend clumsily', an apparent variant of BOTCH < ME *bocchen*.

BODGE *v.* /BOJ/ P 15-16/25, Gw 1. To plash a hedge. *EDD* records from Herefordshire.

BODY *n.* /'BODI:/ P 13. Person. *SED* records from N counties (not Man); Ch Bd Sa Wo Ox; Nt L Nf; D. OE *bodig*, recorded in this sense from 1297.

BOER YANKS *n.pl.* /'BOiYANgKS/ Cl 2. Breeches. *SED* records, but with sense 'knee-straps', from La.

bogey *n.* /'BO:GI:/ Dy 11. Two horses abreast.

BOGGART *n.* /'BOGʌT/ Gw 7. The bogeyman. *SED* records at La 2-3/8-9/14, Y 21/31; Ch 3, Db 3-4. *OED* records from c.1570.

boil-flies *n.pl.* /'BOiL FLAiZ/ Gw 2. Bluebottles.

bolting *n.* /'BO:LTIN/ SG 3, Gw 1. A bale of straw. *EDD* records from Wa Wo Sa He Gl Ox; W ("varying from 12 to 24 lb. in weight"). *OED* records from 18th c. Formed on *bolt* 'a bundle', a sense (from Low German) recorded from 15th c.; adop. of MLG *bolte* 'a piece of rolled-up linen'.

BOLTINGS *n.* /'BO:LTINZ/ SG 4, P 25. Loose chaff. Formed on BOLT *v.* 'to sift' recorded from 1200, adop. of OF *bulter*.

BOMBIES *n.pl.* /'BOMBI:Z/ P 23. Minnows.

BOMBOST *n.* /'BOMBO:ST/ Gn 9. The hanging-post of a gate.

bond[1] *n.* (1) /BUND/ P 19; /BO:N/ P 10/12. A straw rope. *EDD* records from Sa He seWo Gl Ox; K Sx. Presumably a ME adop. of ON *band* 'a fetter'.

BOND[2] /BOND/ Dy 18. The bush of a wheel. *SED* records at W 2.

BONDO *n.* /'BONDO:/ Dy 23. The eaves of a haystack.

BONEYARDER *n.* /'BO:NYA:Dʌ/ Cl 3. The knacker. BONEYARD (originally American) is recorded in sense 'knacker's yard' from 1903.

BONK *n.* /BONgK/ MG 1. A tree-stump.

BONT-BREN *n.* /'BUNTBRIN/ Dy 14. A bridge. Welsh *pont bren*, *pompren* 'wooden bridge'. Cf. POMPREN below.

BOOGEYS *n.pl.* /'BUGI:Z/. (1) P 4/9-10/12/14/18-19/23 + Howey, WG 4, Gw 8. Lice.

(2) Gw 1. Nits.

EDD (s.v. BUG 'a general term for any insect, esp. those of the hard

winged or beetle species') gives the form BUGGY for sCh and Sa. Anglo-Welsh forms derived from this have presumably inherited /U/ from Eng. dialects that had not changed this to /ʌ/ at the time of borrowing. Or is the vowel borrowed from its Welsh form *bwci* /'BUKI:/?

boosack *n.* /'BUSAK/ Dy 20. A half-castrated pig.

BOOSY *n.* /'BU:ZI:/. (1) P 10/15-16/18-19. A trough used by cows. *SED* records at Ch 4-6, Sa 1-11, St 2, He 2/5, Wo 1, Wa 2/5.

(2) **(boosy)** P 20, WG 3, SG: Cowbridge. A meadow lying near the cattle-sheds. *EDD* records from Db He.

Cf. OE *bōsig* 'a cow-stall'.

BOPA *n.* /'BOPA/ MG 2. Auntie (term of address).

borr thistle *n.* /'BɔD: ThISL/ Gw 9. The spear thistle, *Carduus anceolatus*. *EDD* records in form BURR THISTLE from Ayrshire; Cu nY eY; nwDb. ME *borre, burre* + OE *þistel*.

BORROW *v.t.* /'BORO:/ Gn 4-5/7/10, Dy 9. To lend. Welsh *benthyca* = both 'lend' and 'borrow'.

BOSH *n.* /BOSh/. (1) Gw 7. A trough used by cows. *SED* records BODGE at K 1.

• (2) P 24/26, MG 1, SG 1-2/4, Gw 1-3/5/7-9. A wash-basin.

Presumably transferred meanings of BOSH 'trough in which bloomary tools (or, in copper-smelting, hot ingots) are cooled' that is recorded from 1881; origin obscure.

botham *n.* /'BOÐʌM/ Dy 13. The corn marigold, *Chrysanthemum Segetum*. *EDD* records from Ha Do. Perhaps an altered form of ME *bothul*.

BOTTLES *n.pl.* /'BOTLZ/ Dy 17. Blisters. *EDD* records from So. Cf. Welsh *bothell, pothell*.

BOTTLE-FLY *n.* /'BOTL FLAi/ Dy 16. The bluebottle. *EDD* records from nL. Evidently a shortening of *bluebottle fly* that *OED* records from c.1720.

BOTTOM-PLATE *n.*: see PLATE.

BOUTS, BUTTS *n.pl.* /BAuTs/, /BʌTS/ Cl 6, P 14/23, Gw 9. The ridges of a ploughed field. *SED* records BOUTERS at So 3; HEAD-BUTTS 'headlands' at La 11/13-14; Ch 1. *EDD* records BOUT-RIDGES from Sa. *OED* records BUTT 'ridge' from c.1450; of uncertain derivation. In medieval Anglo-Latin *butta, buttis*. Possibly adop. of F *butte* 'mound, hillock'.

BOWING *gerund* /'BO:-IN/ SG 3-4. Plashing a hedge.

BOWK *n.* /BAuK/. (1) P 20/23. The hub of a cart-wheel. *SED* records at Sa 8/10, Gl 3.

(2) P 10/19, Dy 14. The bush of a cart-wheel. *SED* records at He 1-6, Mon 1-3/6.

BOWL *n.* /BO:L/ Gn 10, P 24, Dy 2/16-17, WG 3/6. The hub of a cart-wheel. *SED* records at D 5. ME *boule*, adop. of F *boule* < Lat. *bulla* 'a bubble', hence 'a round thing, a ball'; but not recorded in sense 'hub' by *OED*. See BWL below.

BOX *n.* /BOKS/. (1) P 26, Dy 13, SG 2/4, Gw 7/9. The hub of a cart-wheel. *SED* records from He Mon Gl Ox; Nth Ess; So W Brk K Sr D Do Ha Sx.

(2) Gn 6. The bush of a cart-wheel. *SED* records from Wa Gl Ox; Nth Hu Nf Bk Bd C Sf Hrt Ess MxL; So Brk Sr K Co D Do Ha Sx.

Transferred senses of late OE *box* 'receptacle made of box wood'.

box *v.i.* /BOKS/ Gn 4. Of a farmcart: to rock gently (backwards and forwards) on its wheels.

BRACK, BRAG, BREG *v.* /BRAK/ P 19/22-23/25; /BRAG/ SG 1; /BREG/ MG 3, SG 4. Of birds' eggs: to chip when hatching.

Bradbury *n.* /'BRADBARI:/ Dy 12. A pound-note. Onions records from 1917. From the name of John Swanwick Bradbury, Secretary to the Treasury 1913-1917.

BRAG *v.*: see BRACK.

braggot *n.* /'BRAGʌT/ Dy 20. Mead. *EDD* records from Sct; Nb La; Ch Db; Co; Wales. Welsh *bragawd* < Middle Welsh *bragawt*.

brahma *n.* /'BRA:MA/. Gw 3 + Cross Keys. A marvellous thing, a wonderful achievement, as in *That new school they're buildin's a real brahma; Locke scored a real brahma of a try in the match*. Partridge, *Dictionary of Historical Slang*, records from the late 19thc. as Regular Army slang, from the name of the Hindu deity.

branders *n.* /'BRANDʌZ/ Dy 14 +

Llansadurnen. A trivet or framework on which to rest vessels over the fire. *EDD* records from nY wY; Nth; Harris from Pem; Morgan (*Wanderings* 1862) in form BRANDIS from Gower. *OED* records in sense 'gridiron' from 15th c. Variant of BRAND-IRON (OE *brand* 'a fire').

brangy *adj.* /'BRANJI:/ Dy 13. Of a horse: prancing, nervous. *EDD* and Harris record from Pem. *EDD* records also, from Sct, BRAINGE *v.* 'to run rashly forward, start off suddenly, plunge; to vibrate, shake'. *OED* records BRAINGE ("Scottish") 'to force or move oneself with clumsy violence' from 18th c.

BRAT *n.* /BRAT/ Cl 3/5, P 6. An apron worn when doing housework. *SED* records at Cu 1-6, Du 3, We 3-4, La 1-2/4-14, Y 5-6/14/21/29, Man 1-2; Ch 1, Db 1. OE (late Northumbrian) *bratt* 'a cloak', adop. of Old Irish *bratt* (Irish, Gaelic and Welsh *brat* that in current Welsh = 'apron').

BRAWN *n.* /BRON/ P 22 + Howey. A boar. *SED* records at Nb 1/3-4, Du 4-5, Y 1/8/16; Ch 2/6, Db 6, Sa 1/3-4/6-11, St 3, Wo 3-4; L 2/9/13, Nf 2, Sf 4; *EDD* distribution includes also Radnorshire. ME adop. of Anglo-Norman *braun*, OF *braon* 'fleshy part' (of boar or swine).

bread and cheese *n.* /'BRE(:)D N 'ChI:Z/ P 26, MG: Pontlottyn. The edible leaves of the hawthorn. *EDD* records from n.Irel; Nb wY La; Ch St Sa Wa Wo; Nt L Bk C; K Ha W D Co Sx.

BREAD-CROCHON *n.*: see CROCK.

BREAD-CROCK *n.*: see CROCK.

BREAD-MUG *n.*: see MUG.

BREAD-PAN *n.*: see PAN (2).

BREAD-POT *n.*: see POT.

BREAD-STEAN *n.*: see STEAN.

BREAST *n.* /BREST/ WG 6. The mouldboard of a plough.

BREAST *v.* /BREST/ Cl 4. To trim a hedge. *OED* (s.v. BREAST v.[6]) records sense 'to cut away the branches on one side so that the main upright stems are laid bare', without date. *EDD* records this from sCh.

BREE(D) *n.* /BRI:(D)/ Dy 13-14/20-22 + Spittle. A row of mown grass. *EDD* (Supp.) records, but with reference to barley, from Pem.

breech *v.t.* /BRICh/ WG 5. To put a boy into trousers for the first time. *EDD* records from We; nW.

breed *n.* /BRI:D/ Dy: Spittal. A row of cut hay, a swath. *EDD* records sense 'a stretch of land; a swath of scythe-mown barley; the space covered by one casting of corn when sown by hand' from Lakeland, Y; Pem.

BREG *v.*: see BRACK.

brevit *v.i.* /'BREVIT/ P 16 + Hay-on-Wye. To rummage in a fidgety fashion; usually as phrasal verb BREVIT ABOUT. *EDD* records in gen. dial. use in the midland counties of England. *OED* records ("obsolete and dialectal") in sense 'to forage, beat about for game' from 1600.

BREWS *n.* /BRIuS/ (1) Gn 1. The living-room in an old-fashioned house, used as a kitchen also. *EDD* records BREWHOUSE 'a scullery or back-kitchen, detached or otherwise' from Wo Wa.

(2) **(brews)** Gn 4(?), Cl 1-2.. A small building attached to old-fashioned cottages, where all sorts of odds-and-ends were kept, including perhaps the boiler (at Cl 1) or the old-fashioned big oven (at Cl 2). At Gn 4 *coal* was stored in the BREWS.

Shortening of BREWHOUSE.

brief *v.* /BRIF/ P 16/20. To beg, esp. after a misfortune. *EDD* records BRIEF *n.* 'a begging letter' from Sct; Nb Y; Sa Wo Gl; C; K So Co. Cf. *Piers Plowman* B XX. 325. *OED* also quotes the noun from Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word-Book* (1879) in sense 'a writing setting forth the circumstances by which a poor person has incurred loss, as by fire, the death of a horse, cow etc. Such a one takes the BRIEF about to collect money for his indemnification'. The verb is presumably formed upon this noun.

(A-)BRIMMING *pr.pple adj.* /(Λ) 'BRIMIN/. (1) BRIMMING P 18/20. Of cows: on heat. *SED* records at Man 1.

(2) (A-)BRIMMING Cl 3, P 12; BRIMMING Cl 3, P 2/4-5/9-10/12-20/22/24-26, MG 3, Gw 5-6/9. Of sows: on heat. *SED* records from all regions of Eng.

ME *brimmen*.

brimse *n.* /BRIMZ/ WG 5. A horse-fly. *EDD* records from Kent. *OED* records from 16th c.

BRIMSY *adj.* /'BRIMZI:/ P 12, Dy 21/24-25. Of sows: on heat. *EDD* records from Pem. Formed on BRIM *v.*: 'of swine: to be on heat' < ME *brimmen*.

BRIN *n.* /BRIN/ Cl 3. A tub in which bacon is cured.

BROCK *n.* /BROK/ Gw 4/8. A badger. *SED* records at Nb 3-5/8, Du 1-3, We 1, La 5/11, Y 1/3/15/17-18/30, Db 7, Sa 7; L 10, Ess 1; Do 2. OE *broc*; a Celtic borrowing.

broker *n.* /'BRO:KΛ/ Dy 15. An old sheep that has lost its teeth.

brottled *adj.* /'BROTLD/ Cl 3. Freckled.

browis *n.* /'BRΛu-IS, -ΛS/ Cl 1/3. At Cl 1, bread and dripping, with salt, pepper, oatmeal and boiling water added and all mixed up together. At Cl 3, bread and water with fat or milk, eaten for breakfast. *EDD* records in forms BREWIS Nb Y La; Mtg; America; BROWIS wY; Ch Db Sa. ME *browes, brouwys, brewes*, adop. of OF *brouetz*, 'in 13th c. *broez* nominative of *brouet, broet* 'soup made with broth of meat'.

brummock *n.* /'BRΛMΛK/ P 18. A short, curved knife, used for hedging, pruning and wood-cutting. *EDD* records from Sa He Wo; Rdn. Dialectal form of BROOM-HOOK.

brush *n.* /BRΛSh/ Dy 7. The rough growth on a hedge. *EDD* records in sense 'small branches to be used as fuel, or for sticking peas etc.' from sWo Sa Gl; nW. See BRUSH *v.t.*

BRUSH *v.t.* /BRΛSh/ Gn 3, Cl 3. To trim a hedge. *SED* records from Y; Ch Db Sa St Wo Wa; Lei Nf Sf Ess; K Sx. Presumably formed on BRUSH *n.* 'loppings of trees' < ME *brusche*, adop. of OF *brosse, broce, broche* 'brushwood'.

BRUSHING-HOOK n. /'BRΛShIN(g)(H)U(:)K/ Gn 3, Cl 3/6. A hedging-bill. *SED* records BRUSH(ING)-HOOK, BRUSHING-BILL, BRUSHEL at Y 24/33; Ch 4-6, Db 1/5-6, Sa 1/3-8/10, St 3/5-6/8-9/11, He 2, Wo 1-3, Wa 3/5; Nt 2, Nf 8; K 1-2/4-5. See preceding item.

BUBBOCK *n.* : see BWBACH.

BUCKER HORSE, BUCKING HORSE *n.* /'BΛKΛ HɔːS/, /'BΛKIN HɔːS/ Dy 12/14/19-20. A horse that is restive.

BUG-A-BO *n.* /'BUGI: 'BO:/ Cl 5, P 5, Dy 6/15; /'BΛGI: BO:/ WG 2. The Bogeyman. *SED* records at Sa 1/3-4/9-11, He 2/5, Mon 6. ME *bugge* + *bo*.

BULK *n.* /BΛLK/. (1) Dy 19. A potato-clamp.

(2) P 17. A cutting of hay.

(3) P 17. The hub of a cart-wheel. Cf. BOWK (1).

(4) P 17. The bush of a cart-wheel. Cf. BOWK (2).

BULL(Y)-HEADS *n.pl.* /'BUL(I:)EDZ/. (1) P 13//22/24 + Hay-on-Wye, Gw 3/5. Minnows. *SED* records at Du 3, Y 17; Sa 8-10, He 4/6, Wo 1-2, Gl 3.

(2) Cl 3/6, P 1/3-4/6/10, Gw 3/6. Tadpoles. *SED* records from We Du Cu La Y; Sa He Wa Mon; Lei; D.

OED records sense (2) from 1611. Cf. Welsh *penbwl* lit. 'round head'. First element is ME adop. of (O)F *bulle*, adop. of Latin *bulla* 'bubble, round object'.

BULL-TOADS *n.* /'BULTO:DZ/ Dy 14. Tadpoles. First element as in BULL(Y)-HEAD above.

buller *n.* /'BULΛR/ Gn 5. A cow that has been to the bull but not conceived.

BULLIES *n.pl.* /'BULI:Z/. (1) SG 4. Minnows. *SED* records from Nt.

(2) Dy 21, SG 4. Tadpoles. *SED* records from Lei.

Presumably a shortening of BULLY-HEADS, which see above.

(A-) BULLING *pr.pple adj.* /Λ 'BULIN/ P 9/11-12; /'BULIN(g)/ Gn 1/4/7-10, Cl 2-3, P 2/4-6/8/10/13/15-16/19/22/24-25, Dy 3/9-10/12/14/16-18/21-23/25 + Llandovery, WG 4/6, SG 3. Of cows: on heat. *SED* records from Nb La Y; Ch Db Sa St Wa Gl Ox; Nt L Lei R Nth C Hu Nf Bk Hrt Ess; So W Brk Sr K D Do Ha Sx. ME; formed on ME *bole, bool(e)* 'bull', apparent adop. of ON *bole, boli*.

BULLIT *adj.* /'BULIT/ WG 3/5. Of cows: on heat. *SED* records BULLWARD /'BULID/ at Ess 3-4/8/13-14; Co 4/7, D 4/6-7/10-11.

bull-runner *n.* /'BULRΛNΛ/ Gn 4. A cow that cannot have calves again.

bumbagus *n.* /'BΛMBAGΛS/ WG 5. The bittern. *EDD* records in form BUMP-A-GORSE from neLa; sPem. Cf. Welsh *bwmp-y-gors* 'bittern', lit. 'booming of the fen'.

bumby fly *n.* /'BʌMBI: FLAi/ Dy: Llansadurnen. A fly that bites cows.

bunch *n.* /BʌNSh/ P 7. The brush of flower on top of a thistle.

BUNT *v.* /BʌNT/ P 5/8, Gw 1. Of cows: to butt. *SED* records from Sa St He Wo Gl; MxL; W Brk Sr Do Ha. Origin obscure.

BURDEN *n.* /'BŒ:DN/ Dy 14/20. A cutting of hay. *EDD* records sense 'a truss or bundle of straw, sticks etc.' from neY wY; Gl; Sf.

burgage *n.* /'BŒ:GIJ/. (1) Dy 19. A half-acre paddock.

(2) Dy 13. A small overgrown field.

EDD and Harris record from Pem in sense 'a small field, at a short distance from the house or farmyard, normally less than half an acre in area'. *EDD* quotes Cotgrave: "French bourgage 'an estate, or tenure in burgage, held either of the king or of other lords of the borough, and subject to no other than the customary rents and services thereof'."

burnicle fly *n.* /'BŒ:NIKL FLAi/ Dy: Llansadurnen. A fly found on cows.

BURR *n.* /BŒ:/ P 4–5/8–13. A whetstone. *SED* records at Sa 6/9; W 7, So 2; *EDD* from Sa He; So Do. Miss Jackson, *A Shropshire Word-Book* (1879) records from Sa, and this appears to be the earliest citation of exactly this sense in *OED*. Origin obscure.

BUSHED *adj.* /BUShT/ Gw 8. Exhausted.

BUSKS *n.pl.* /BʌSKS/ WG 4. A pig's bristles.

BUTTERFISH *n.* /'BʌTʌFISh/ Dy 25. A minnow.

BUTTIES *n.pl.* /'BʌTI:Z/. (1) P 11, MG 2. Work-mates. *SED* records at Sa 5, Wo 3, Gl 3–4, Mon 2/4–6; So 3–4/11/13, W 4, Brk 3.

(2) P 11 + Aberangell, Gw 3, WG 2, SG 2. Friends. *SED* records the meanings 'friends' and/or 'companions' (VIII.2.7/VIII.4.2) at Sa 11, He 5–6, Mon 1/3, Gl 1; So 3–4/11/13, W 6.

EDD records both senses in gen. dial. use in Eng. Onions records them from 19th c.: "probably evolved from the phrase *to play booty* (16th c.) 'to join with confederates to share plunder with them'". BOOTY *n.* 'plunder' is a 15th–c. adop. of (O)F *butin*.

BUTTS *n.pl.* /BʌTS/. (1) = BOUTS, which see.

(butts) (2) P 12/16. The sections of a field.

(3) P 17–18. A space of ploughed land comprising a certain number of furrows, this number being determined by the quality of the soil. *OED* records from 1450. Origin uncertain.

BWBACH, BUBBOCK *n.* /'BU:BAX/, /'BUBʌK/, /'BʌBʌX/ Dy 5/8–10/14–17/21–23, WG 3–5, SG 3. A scarecrow. *EDD* records BUBBOCK from sPem. Welsh *bwbach brain* lit. 'bogey of crows'.

BWCCI BRA(I)N, BWGAN BRA(I)N *n.* /'BU:KI: BRAN/, /'BU:KI: BRAiN/, /'BU:GAN BRAN/, /'BU:GAN BRAiN/ Gn 1–2/4/7/9–10, Cl 2/4, P 1/6/8/21, Dy 4. A scarecrow, lit. 'bogey of crows'.

BWCI *n.* /'BUKI:/ Dy 24. The Bogeyman.

BWGI-BO *n.*: see BUG-A-BO.

BWL, BWLYN, BWLCYN *n.* /BU:L/ P 21, Dy 4/9–10/18/22, WG 1–2/4; /'BU:LIN/ Dy 5/8, WG 2; /'BU:LKIN/ P 4/10. The hub of a wheel. For distribution in Welsh dialects see *LGW* p.383. See also BOWL.

BWLCH *n.* /BU:LX/ Dy 2/10, P 24. A sheep-hole in a hedge. Literally 'a gap'.

BWLCYN *n.*: see BWL.

BWLYN *n.*: see BWL.

BWTRI *n.* /'BUTRI:/. (1) Gn 10, P 6/11. A dairy. *SED* records BUTTERY at We 4, La 8/10–11/13, Y 5; Ch 3, Db 1. *LGW* (p.149) records BWTRI "in the midlands, as far north as the southern water-sheds of the Conway and the Clwyd".

(2) Gn 10. A kitchen.

(3) Cl 3. A pantry. *SED* records BUTTERY at La 4/6–8/10–11/13, Y 12–13; Ch 3, Db 1; Sf 4, Ess 1; Brk 4, Ha 7 "in larger houses".

A Welshing of English BUTTERY (< ME *boterie*), originally meaning 'a store-room for liquor', and later 'a store-room for provisions in general'. Adoption of Anglo-Norman *boterie, buterie*, probably formed on *but* 'a cask for wine'. *Y Geiriadur Mawr* glosses BWTRI as 'pantry, dairy'.

by here *adv. phrase.* /BAi YŒ:/. P

25, WG 4, MG 2, SG 1. Here. *EDD* records from Swansea Valley, sPem.

BY-HOLD (-LAND) *n.* /'BAi HO:LT (LAND)/ Dy 12-15. Hired pasturage. *EDD* (Supp.) records sense 'land rented by the year, with no house attached' from sPem.

by there *adv. phrase* /BAi ÐЄ:/ WG 2, MG 3, SG 1. There.

C

CADE (-LAMB) *n.* (1) /KE:D (LAM)/, /KED (LAM)/. Gn 3, P 1/4-6/8-14/16/18/25. A pet lamb, brought up in the house because its mother has died. *SED* records from La Y; Ch Db Sa St Wa Wo; Nt L R C Hu Nth Sf.

(2) /KE:D/ Cl 6. A wether.

CADE, origin unknown (+ OE *lamb)*; compound recorded from before 1500.

CADES, KEGS *n.pl.* /KE:DZ/, /KEDZ/, /KETS/, /KEGZ/. Gn 7, P 25. Ticks on sheep. *SED* records at Nb 1-3/5/7-9, Cu 1-6, Du 2-6, We 1-4, La 1-2/4, Y 1/4/6/8-10/12-13/15; Db 2. *OED* records from 1570; variant of KED 'sheep-louse', of unknown derivation.

caffle *n.* /'KAFL/ Dy 13. A mess, entanglement. *EDD* records from He; Pem.

CAFFLED *pa.pple adj.* /'KAFLD/ Dy 20, WG 4/6. Of hair: tangled. *SED* records TAFFLED at So 13, Do 3; IN TAFFLES at Do 4. *EDD* records CAFFLE 'entangle' from La; Wo; L.

caffly *adj.* /'KAFLI:/ Dy 12. = CAFFLED.

CAG(GY)-HANDED *adj.* /'KAG(I:)(H)ANDID, -ED/. (1) Cl 1, P 15, MG: Hengoed, Gw 3/6-8. Left-handed. *SED* records CAG(GY)-HANDED/-FISTED at Sa 5/8-11, St 4-5/7-11, Wo 1-5, Wa 1-2, Mon 5.

(2) Cl 1. Stupid.

First element OE *cacc* 'blind'.

caib *n.* /KAiB/ WG 1-2/4, MG 1. A type of horticultural fork, with a two-pronged metal end; used for weeds and potatoes.

call over *phrasal v.* /KↃ:L 'O:VΛ/ Gw 4. In certain contexts, to call someone over is to tell tales or spread gossip about him or her. *EDD* records from K, wCo, Sx.

camben *n.* /'KAMBEN/ Cl 1. = CAMERA, which see below.

CAM(B)REN *n.* (1) /'KAM(B)REN/ Dy 5/8-9, WG 1-2, MG: Tonteg, SG 2-4. The stretcher that keeps the traces apart on a harness. Welsh *cambren* 'swingletree'?

(cambren) (2) /'KAMBREN/ Gn 10, /'KAMBRI-AN/ Cl 1. A hook (or rail at Cl 1) for hanging a slaughtered pig on.

camera, cameron *n.* /'KAMARΛ/ Cl 3, /'KAMARΛN/ SG 3. The notched rail on which slaughtered animals are hung by butchers. *EDD* records CAMBREL in this sense from Sct; Nb Du Cu Y La; Ch Db Wa; Nt L Lei Nth. Cf. Welsh *cambren* 'a butcher's tree; a crooked piece of wood used to hang up a pig or other slaughtered animal' < Welsh *cam* 'crooked' + *pren* 'stick'.

CAMERAL *n.* /'KAMARΛL/ WG 5. A bench on which pigs are dressed after slaughtering.

CAMMIT *adj.* /'KAMIT/ WG 3/5. Clumsy. *EDD* records CAMMED 'crooked' from Cu We Y La; Ch. Cf. Welsh *cam* 'crooked', also GAMMIT 'awkward in movement' below.

CAMREN *n.*: see CAM(B)REN.

CANCH *n.* /KANCh/ Cl 3/6. A cutting of hay. *SED* records at Ch 4-6.

candle of the eye *n. phrase* /'KANDL ΛV ÐI: Ai/ Dy 10. The pupil of the eye. Literal translation of Welsh *cannwyll y llygad.*

cank *n.* /KANgK/ P 16. A fit of ill humour. *EDD* records from Sa, quoting Miss Jackson, *Shropshire Word-Book* (1879): *I tou'd 'er a bit o' my mind an' 'er 'uff'd an' ding'd an' went off in a fine cank.*

CANT *v.t.* /KANT/ Gw 4/6-8. To gossip idly. *SED* records at Ch 4, Db 5, St 2/11, He 2-3/5-6, Wo 4, Mon 1-2, Gl 1-3/5. Presumably an adop. of Latin *cantāre* 'to sing, chant'; *OED* records senses 'to speak', 'to speak in the whining tone adopted by beggars' from 1567.

CAP *n.* /KAP/ (1) Dy 16. The ridge of a haystack.

(cap) (2) Dy 17. An umbrella sheaf, placed on the conical peak of a stack. *EDD* records CAP-SHEAF from Sct; Nb; wSo Do.

OE *cæppe.*

'kitchen'.

CEGLIN *n.* /'KE:GLIN/ Dy 17. The smallest and weakest pig of a litter.

chads *n.pl.* /ChADZ/ Cl 3. Small potatoes of inferior quality. *EDD* records in form CHAT *sg.* from south Donegal, Cavan; Cu wY La; Ch He Gl; nL swL; D K. *OED* records as "dialectal" from 1840.

charlie-foot *n.* /'CHA:LI FUT/ Gn 4. One who is splay-footed. Perhaps from the characteristic walk of the film-actor Charlie Chaplin.

charlies *n.pl.* /'ChA:LIZ/ Gn 7. People who are splay-footed. See preceding item.

CHEEK *n.* /ChI:K/ Cl 4. The mouldboard of a plough.

CHICHYN BOY *n.* /'XIXIN BOi/ Gn 7. A general labourer on a farm. First element obscure.

CHIPS, CHIPPINGS *n.pl.* /ChIPS/ Dy 21; /'ChIPINZ/ Gn 4, Dy 21-22. Scraps left behind after rendering pigs' kidney fat. Formed on CHIP *v.* 'to cut' < OE **cippian*.

CHOCK *n.* /ChOK/ Gw 4. The clog at the end of a tether. *SED* records at Y 8; Bk 6. ME adoption of Old Norman French **choque*, **chouque*, variant of OF *çoche*, *çouche* (modern *souche*) 'a log, block of wood'.

chockers *n.pl.* /'ChOKΛZ/ Gw 9. Young curlew.

CHOP TEETH *n.pl.* /'ChOP TI:Th/ Gw 7. The molars. *SED* records at Mon 5; the Editors suspect it of being an error for CHOCK TEETH. The first element is presumably CHOP n. 'jaw', recorded from c. 1505, another form of CHAP that has identical meaning.

CHOPSE *v.i.* /ChOPS/ Gw 4/8. To gossip idly, chat. *SED* records at St 3; Bk 3-5. Presumably formed on CHOPS *n.pl.* 'jaws' that is recorded from 17th c; cf. CHOP-TEETH above.

chuck *n.* (1) /ChU:K/ Dy 25. The under-part of a pig's head.

(2) /ChΛK/ Dy 13/25. The shoulders, ham and sides of a pig.

EDD records sense 'under-part of the face, the throat' from So D Co (quoting *I like a pig's chuck* from Co).

church *n.* /ChŒ:Ch/ Dy 20. A member of the Church in Wales, as in *She's an old Church*, said of a neighbour by a nonconformist.

CHUTE(S) *n.* /ShU:T/, /ShAT/ WG 3; /ShU:TS/ WG 5-6, MG 3, SG 1-2/4. The guttering round the roof of a house. *SED* records SHOOTING at Mon 6-7, Gl 7, So 1-3/5-7/9-13, W 4/6-8, Sr 4, Co 2, D 1-2/5/7/9-11, Do 1/3-4, Ha 1-2/6, Sx 1-2/4; (RAIN-) SHOOT(S) Co 1, D 3, Do 2/5, Sx 6.

CISTS *n.pl.* /GI:STS/ Cl 7. Corn-bins made of oak. The informant considered this a Welsh word (mutated form with initial /k/ > /g/) despite the Eng. plurality morpheme in /-S/. Cf. in *SED* (CORN-/PROVEND-)KIST recorded at Cu 1-3/5-6, Du 3/6, We 1/3, La 1/3-4/6-7/9, Y 6/22/29/31. *OED* records KIST 'a chest, box, coffer' from c.1300 ("northern and Scottish dialects"). Either directly from Scandinavian or owing its form to Norse influence, cf. ON *kista*.

CIVVIES *n.pl.* /'SIVI:Z/ Cl 1. Chives or (?) spring onions. Cf. CIVES [saivz] 'a species of very small leek, growing in tufts, and used for flavouring' recorded by *EDD* from Co. *OED* records from 1580. F *cive* 'a scallion, or unset leek'.

CLADD *n.* /KLA:Đ/ Dy 5/8-9/16-17. A potato-clamp.

clampy *adj.* /'KLAMPI:/ Dy 10. Numb.

CLANCH, CLATCH *v.t.* /KLANSh/, /KLACh/ Dy 12. To beat a boy on the buttocks for bad behaviour. *EDD* records CLATCH *n.* 'a slap with the palm of the hand' from Orkney and Shetland. Cf. Welsh *clatsio* 'to strike'.

clap *n.* /KLAP/ Dy 4. An idle, gossiping tale. *EDD* records sense 'talking, prating' from wY; nL; Co; sPem. *OED* records sense 'noisy talk, chatter' from 15th c.

clap *v.*[1] /KLAP/. Dy 4/13. To tell tales. Cf. CLAP *n.* above. *EDD* records from wY; nL; Co; sPem. Cf. Welsh *clappio*.

clap *v.*[2] /KLAP/ Dy 23. To make butter into pats.

clapper(s) *n.* /'KLAPΛ/ Dy 17/21/23, /KLAPΛRZ/ MG 1. A butter-pat. Cf. CLAP *v.*[2] above.

CLAPPING-POST *n.* /'KLAPIN PO:ST/ Cl 3, P 2. The shutting-post of a gate. *SED* records at Nb 1-3, Y 11/15/18/24/26/28; Ch 4-5, Sa 2/4-5/7, St 1/3-9, Wa 3; L 13, Lei 1-10, R 1-2, Nth 2, Hu 2, C 2, Nf 1-6/8-12,

Sf 1, Bd 1; Sr 2. ME *clappen* 'to make an explosive noise' + OE *post*.

CLATCH *v.*: see CLANCH.

CLAVE *n.* /KLE:V/ Dy 5, SG 3. A potato-clamp. Presumably a conflation of CLADD and CAVE, which see.

cledgy *adj.* /'KLEJI:/ WG 3. Clayey. *EDD* records from Gl; K Sr D.

CLEE *n.* /KLI:/ P 10/13-14/19/26. A horse's hoof. *SED* records at Nb 7/9, We 3, La 11-12, Y 7/27/32; Db 6, St 1-2, Wo 1; L 4-6/11-13/15, Lei 2/4/9, Nth 1/4, Nf 7; W 5. OE *clēa, clēo*.

CLEFT *adj.* /KLEFT/ MG 1. Of a cow's hoof: cloven. *SED* records from Nb, Wa Ox; Nt Sf Bk Ess; Sx.

clem *v.t.* /KLEM/ P 16. To starve. *EDD* records CLAM from Irel; Cu We Y La; Ch St Db Sa He Wa Wo Gl Ox; Nt L Lei Nth Hrt Hu east Anglia; Do Co; Fli Rdn. *OED* records CLEM in this sense from 1540. Perhaps < OE *beclemman* 'to restrain, confine'; cf. OE *clamm, clomm* 'a fetter'.

clem *adj.* /KLEM/ P 16. Hungry. See preceding item.

CLENCEN, CLENK *n.* /'KLENKEN/, /KLENgK/ Cl 2/4, P 3/6/11. A cutting of hay. Welsh *clenc* 'a slice'.

clench *v.t.* /KLENSh/ Dy 13. To pinch.

CLICED, CLICIED *n.* /'KLIKIT/ Cl 7, /'KLIKYED/ Gn 9, /'KLIKYET/ Cl 4, /'KLIKYΛD/ Gn 9. The shutting-post of a gate. See next item.

(PIECE-) CLICKET *n.* /(PI:S) 'KLIKET/ P 6. The shutting-post of a gate. *EDD* records CLICKET in sense 'the old-fashioned fastening on a gate' from Y; Sa Wa; east Anglia. ME *cliket(t)*, adop. of OF *cliquet*.

clift *n.* /KLIFT/ Dy 22. A tool for cutting iron.

climp *v.* /KLIMP/ Dy 22. To close, as in *climp an eye-lid*.

clob *n.* /KLO:B/ WG 3. Clay for making clay pipes. *EDD* records from Wo Gl; Brk D Co.

CLOCSEN *n.* (1) /'KLOKSŒ:N/ Gn 10. A chock for preventing a cart from going backwards when stopped on a hill.

(2) /'KLOKSŒ:N/, /'KLOKSEN/, /'KLOKSAN/ Gn 9-10, Cl 1-2/5, P 1. A drag for a cart-wheel.

Literally 'a clog'.

clodge *n.* /KLOJ/ MG 2. Cut pieces of grass used in banking a fire with balls made of small coal. *EDD* records from Kent in sense 'a lump of clay'.

CLOG *n.* /KLOG/ Gn 4-5. A drag put underneath the wheel of a wagon to prevent it from going too fast downhill. At Gn 5 this was a piece of iron made to fit in between two spokes and connected by chain to the underneath of the cart. When the chain was pulled the wheel would be prevented from turning. *SED* records at Ess 11. *OED* records CLOG 'anything that impedes action or progress; an impediment, encumbrance, hindrance' from 1526.

clog tree *n.* /'KLOG TRI:/ Dy 16/22. The elm.

clonc[1] *n.* /KLONK/ Cl 4; P: Llanwddyn, Aberangell. An addled egg. Welsh *clonc* 'addled'.

CLONC[2] *n.* /KLONK/ Dy 15. A chat. Cf. Welsh *cloncian, clonco* 'to gossip'.

CLONCEN *n.* /'KLONKEN/ Dy 15. A gossiping woman. See CLONC[2].

CLOSE *n.* /KLO:S/ Cl 3. A field. *SED* records at Nb 1, Cu 4-5, Y 3/5-6/11-12/14-16/18/22/24-28/30-33; Db 5; Nt 1/4, L 1/4-9, C 2. ME adop. of OF *clos* < Lat. *clausu-s* pa.pple of *claudere* 'to shut, close'.

clot *n.* /KLOT/ Dy 10/16/22. A square of soil, used for hedging. OE *clot(t)*, recorded in sense 'a hardened lump of earth' from 14th c.

CLOUT *n.* /KLAuT/ (1) MG 1. A piece, slice, as in *a clout of bread and cheese*.

(clout) (2) Gw 6. A baby's napkin. *EDD* records from Frf Fif Dmb Ayr Lnk; n.Irel; We eY wY; Wa seWo; L; Co. OE *clūt* 'a piece of cloth'.

CLUCK(Y) *adj.* (1) /KLΛK/ Dy 11-14/19-20/24, WG 6; /KLΛKI:/ Dy 20. Of hens: broody. Cf. Welsh *iâr glwc* 'broody hen'.

(cluck) (2) /KLΛK/ Dy 22. Addled. Welsh *clwc*.

cluns *n.pl.* /KLΛNZ/ P 9. The projecting stubs (in place of wheels) on the front of a ground-cart (a kind of sledge).

CLUP(PIT) *adj.* /'KLΛP(IT)/ WG 3-5. Of hens: broody.

CLUTCH *n.* /KLΛCh/ WG 4-5, SG

3. A brood of chickens. *SED* records at Du 1, Y 14/21/27/30; Db 2-3/5, Sa 5, L 13-14, Nf 1/3/5-6/11, Ess 3; K 5, Do 2. *OED* records from 1721. Variant of CLETCH, apparently in origin a southern dialect form. CLETCH is recorded from 1691, formed on CLECK 'to hatch', adop. of ON *klekja*.

COB *n.* /KOB/ (1) P 1. A stallion. *OED* records this from a source dated 1818 that connects this sense with n.Eng. COB 'testicle'. Various examples of COB meaning things that are rounded or that form a roundish lump occur from 1589. An earlier group of meanings that have in common 'something big or stout' dates from before 1420.

(cob) (2) Dy 13. A lump. *EDD* records from wY La; *OED* records sense 'a small heap or lump of anything' from 1876.

COB(YN), COPYN *n.* /KOB/ Gw 3/7; /'KOBIN/ WG 3/5-6 + Middleton, SG 1/3-4; /'KO:PIN/ MG 3. The forelock of a horse. Welsh *cobyn*.

COBBED *pa.pple adj.* /KOBD/ Gw 7. Of hair: tangled.

COBBY *adj.* /'KOBI:/ SG 1-2/4, Gw 5. Of hair: tangled.

COCKLES *n.pl.* /'KOKLZ/ Dy 9. Icicles. *SED* records COCKLE-BELLS at Co 6

COCK'S EYE *n.* /KOKS Ai/ WG 5. A halo round the moon. *SED* records at La 5; Co 3.

COCK'S FOOT *n.* /'KOKSFUT/ WG 5. Couch-grass.

cock's tail *n.* /'KOKS TE:L/ Gn 5. A wild plant, found in hay-fields.

coddle *v.* /'KODL/ P: Aberangell. To flatter. *EDD* records from sPem.

cod-piece *n.* /'KOPISh/ WG 6. The fly-front of trousers. *EDD* records from Gmg (Merthyr Tydfil); similar phonetic forms of COD-PIECE are found also in Welsh.

COES *n.* /KOiS/. (1) Gn 8-9. The shaft of a mallet.

(2) Gn 9. The shaft of a hay-fork.

(3) Gn 8, Cl 2. The shaft of a scythe.

(4) P 1. The shaft of a spade.

Literally 'leg'.

COFFER *n.* /'KOFʌ/ P 1-2/5/9-12/14/17 + Cefn Coch (where "made of stone"), Dy 4/9. A container for grain. *SED* records at Ch 3/5, Sa 1/4-11, He 7. ME adop. of OF *cofre, coffre*.

cogs *n.pl.* /KOGZ/ P 8. The parts at the back of a horse-shoe that stick out at right-angles. *EDD* records from Sa. ME *cogge*, though *OED* does not record this precise sense.

COL, COLA *n.pl.* /'KOL(A)/ Gn 1/3/5-6/8-10, Cl 1-2, P 24, Dy 5/8-9/16/22. Bristles of barley, awns. *SED* records COLG at Man 2.

colcins *n.* /'KOLKINZ/. (1) Dy: Llandefaelog. A wedge on the base of a horse-shoe.

(2) P 10. The harness on the back of a horse.

***COLLY COW** *n.* /'KOLI: KAu/ Gw 6-7. A cow kept specially for milking. *EDD* records COLLY 'term of endearment for a cow' from Wa Lei; Nth; W. *OED* records COLLY from 1719; a diminutive, related to ON *kolla* 'a cow (properly, without horns)', 'a hind', 'a girl'.

COLUMBINE *n.* /'KOLʌMBAiN/ Dy 8. Bindweed. *SED* records at Cu 1, La 13; Db 5-6.

come on to *phrasal v.* /KʌM 'ON TU:/ Dy 10. To accost someone.

common *n.* /'KOMʌN/ Dy: Tavernspite. Rough fat from a pig, which cannot make pure lard.

COOCHY *adj.* /'KU:ChI:/ WG 3. Left-handed. *SED* records at So 5/8-9, D 2-7/9; *EDD* from Co D Do. Origin unknown.

***COOING DOWN** *gerundial phrase.* /'KU:INg DAuN/ Gn 3. Squatting down on the haunches.

cook *n.* /KUK/. (1) Dy 21. A small bread-roll.

(2) Dy: Llansadurnen. A plain bun.

EDD records from sPem in sense 'a small cake'. *OED* records COOKIE "Scottish and American": in Sct, the usual name for a baker's plain bun; in America, usually a small, sweet, flat cake, but locally a name for small cakes of various forms with or without sweetening. *OED* considers it prob. an adop. of Dutch *kœkje*, diminutive of *kœk* 'cake': "a derivation apparently certain for [America], but for Scotland historical evidence has not been found." Recorded from c. 1730.

***COOPY (DOWN)** *v.i.* /'KUPI:

(DAuN) MG: Hengoed, Gw 2/4-8 + Newport. To squat down on the haunches.

cop *v.* /KOP/ Dy 23. To hit. *EDD* records from Y La; Ch Wa; L Hrt Ess.

cope *n.* /KO:P/ P: Aberangell. A granary bin.

COPING *n.* /'KO:PIN/ P 12. A ridge in a ploughed field.

copping-sticks *n.pl.* /'KOPIN STIKS/ Gw 1. Marking-sticks to ensure the straightness of a furrow that is being ploughed. *EDD* records COP *v.* 'to plough in ridges for planting' from Rdn. Cf. also COPS (1).

COPPISH *n.*: see COD-PIECE.

COPS *n.pl.* /KOPS/. (1) P 5/19. Ridges in a ploughed field. *SED* records at Db 7, Sa 2/4, St 2/8/11, He 2/7.

(cops) (2) P 12. The first furrows of a section of a field. *EDD* records from Sa Wo He; Lei.

Perhaps OE *cop(p)* 'summit, top'.

copse *n.* /KOPS/ Gw 4. A stook of corn.

COPSIE *n.* /'KOPSI:/ Dy 7/12. The ridge of a hay-stack. Cf. perhaps Welsh *copa* 'summit, top' and OE *cop(p)* of the same meaning.

copsil *n.* /'KOPSIL/. (1) P 17. A fastening for horses (on to a plough).

(2) P 10. An implement for keeping the width of a furrow uniform.

EDD records sense (1) from Sa. OE *cops* 'a fetter'?

COPYN *n.* /'KOPIN/ P 26. The ridge of a hay-stack. Cf. COPING, COPS and COPSIE above.

corks *n.pl.* /KɔːKS/ Dy 20. Worn shoes. *OED* records sense 'sandal[s] or slipper[s] made of cork' ("obsolete") from 15th century.

CORSE *n.* /KɔːS/ P: Cefn Coch. A dead body. *EDD* records from wY sY. ME adop. of OF *cors* from 16th c. spelt CORSE, which, says *OED*, never became obsolete, remaining [in Standard English] as a somewhat archaic and poetical form of CORPSE. Cf. also Welsh *corff* 'body, corpse'.

cosp *n.* (1) /KOSP/ Gw 1. A contrivance on a plough that enables horses to pull "off-centre". *EDD* records from Ch He.

(2) /KOSB/ Gn 4. The handle (i.e. the cross-piece at the top of the shaft) of a digging-fork. *EDD* records from Ch.

OE *cops, cosp* 'a fetter'; cf. COPSIL (1) above.

costrel *n.* /'KOSTRƱL/ P 9. A container for cider, holding one gallon, that men took to the fields with them. *EDD* records from Nb We Y La; Sa Db Wo He Gl; C; D Sx. ME adop. of OF *costerel*.

cot *n.* /KOT/ Gw 2. A shed of any kind. OE *cot(t)* 'cottage, house, bed-chamber, den'.

COTTEREL[1] *n.* /'KɔːTRƱL/ Gn 10. A linch-pin. *SED* records COTTER, COTTEREL(-PIN) at Nb 1-2, Cu 2, We 4, La 7/14, Y 4/9/16/21-22/24; Ch 5-6, Db 5-7, St 1/3/5-7/9-11, Mon 5; Lei 2/7/9-10, Nth 2, Nf 3, Bk 4. *OED* records ("dialectal") COTTREL, COTTEREL from 1570: 'closely related to *cotter*, which may be a shortened form, or the primitive of which this is a diminutive. So far as evidence has been found, *cotterel* is the earlier.' COTTER 'a pin, key, wedge, or bolt which fits into a hole and fastens something in its place' ("chiefly northern") is recorded from 1649.

cotterel[2] /'KOTRƱL/ MG 1. An instrument for fixing the width of a furrow.

COUPLE[1] *n.* /'KƱPL/ P 25, WG 5. In phrase *a couple of*: several, a few. *EDD* records this usage from Irel; Gmg, Pem; *SED* from Y; He Wo Mon; Nf Ess; So. ME adop. of OF *cople, cuple*, later *couple* 'two'.

couple[2] *n.* /'KUPL/ P 9. An enclosed bay, each side of a barn, for hay or straw. Welsh *cwpl* 'bay of a building'.

COW-BAY *n.* /'KAu BE:/ P 9/11-12/14. A cow-house.

COW-STALL *n.* /'KAu STɔːL/ WG 3-6. A cow-house. *SED* records from So Do Sr Sx.

COW-TIE *n.* /'KAu TAi/. (1) P 26. A tethering-stake for cows. *SED* records at St 8/11, Mon 5; W 8-9, Do 3.

(2) P 15-16/24, Gw 1/5. A tether for cows. *SED* records from La Man; Sa St He Mon Ox; R; So W Co D Ha.

cowse *v.i.* /KAuS/ P 16. Of a dog: to bark, when pursuing cattle or sheep. Common also in the imperative as a

shout of encouragement to a dog to pursue. *EDD* records COURSE 'pursue' in form COWSE from Rdn. *OED* and Onions record COURSE 'pursue' from 16th c.; formed on COURSE *n.*, adop. of (O)F *cours*.

CRAB *n.* /KRAB/ Gn 6. The projecting piece of the beam of a farm-cart, on which the body rests.

CRACHABARA *n.* /'KRAXΛBARΛ/ P 15. A minnow.

CRACHANS *n.pl.* /'KRAXΛNZ/ SG 4. Minnows.

cracks *n.pl.* /KRAKS/ Dy 14. Long, open sores on chapped hands.

CRACKLES, CRACKLING(S) *n.pl.* /'KRAKLZ/ P 3; /'KRAKLIN/ WG 1; /'KRAKLINZ/ P 11, Dy 13. Scraps left behind after rendering pigs' kidney-fat. *SED* records CRACKLING(S) at Nb 1-5, Cu 1/3/6, We 3, La 1/6, Y 12; Ch 2; MnL 1. This sense is recorded from 1883. Formed on CRACKLE *v.* (OE *cracian* 'resound') + diminutive and frequentative suffix -LE).

CRADLE *n.* /'KRE:DL/. (1) Cl 3. A shearing-table.

(**cradle**) (2) Dy: Fishguard (R.E.) A frame of wood fixed to a scythe. *EDD* records from nwDb.

OE *cradol* 'child's bed or cot'; (ME) 'a framework of bars, cords, etc.'

CRANCYN, CRANK, CRINK(IN) *n.* (1) /'KRANKIN/ Dy 8/10; /KRANgK/ P 19, MG 3; SG 1-4; /KRINgK/ P 19/22-26, MG 1 + Hengoed, Rhydri, Gw 1-3/5-9; /'KRINKIN/ MG 1. The smallest and weakest pig of a litter. *SED* records CRINK at Mon 2/4-5.

(**crancyn**) (2) /'KRANKIN/ Dy 10/15. Any animal that is not developing properly, e.g. through illness, poor food etc. Applied insultingly to people also.

EDD records CRANK *adj.* 'infirm, weak, ailing, sick', "applied also to a person who is mentally wrong or eccentric", from Sct; Nb wY; Nt Lei. *OED* quotes CRANKY 'sickly' from Grose (1787) and records CRANK *adj.* of the same meaning from 1802, comparing Dutch and German *krank*.

CRANK *n.*: see CRANCYN.

crannocks *n.pl.* /'KRANΛKS/ Dy 13. Pieces of gorse used for starting a fire. *EDD* records from Do; Pem, in sense 'a root of furze; the stem of a furze-bush that has been burnt'; so too Harris from Pem.

cranted *adj.* /'KRANTID/ Dy 13. Stunted. *EDD* and Harris record from Pem.

CRAPS *n.pl.* /KRAPS/ Cl 6. Chaps on the hands.

(HAY-/TAIL-) CRATCH[1] *n.* /KRACh/. (1) (HAY-)CRATCH P 2/5-7/11-12/15-24/26, MG 1, Gw 2. A hay-rack in a stable. *SED* records from La; Ch Db Sa St He Wo Mon Gl.

(2) (TAIL-) CRATCH P 1-3/7/15-17/19, Dy 7-15/19-20/24-25. The tail-board of a cart. *SED* records from Sa.

(3) CRATCH P 3/8. Cart-ladders. *SED* records at St 2, Wo 7, He 5.

(4) /KRECh/ Dy 13; /'KRACh/ Dy 19. The end-board of a cart. *SED* records at Sa 1.

(**cratch**) (5) /KRACh/, /KRECh/, /KRΛCh/ P 21-22, Gw 1/6. A bacon-rack suspended from the ceiling. *EDD* records from Sa Wa Wo; nL.

ME *crecche* adop. of OF *creche, cresche* 'a manger, crib'.

cratch[2] /KRACh/ Dy: Pontiets. A rubbish-tip.

CRATCH *v.t.* /KRACh/ P 19. To feed horses in the stable. *SED* records from Ch 1. Presumably formed on CRATCH *n.*; see CRATCH *n* (1) above.

CRATCHINGS *n.pl.* /'KRAChINZ/ Cl 3. Scraps left behind after rendering pigs' kidney-fat. *SED* records at Ch 1/4-6, St 2.

crawler *n.* /'KRɔ:LΛ/ P 10. A kind of plough that made two furrows.

CREASE, CREASING *n.* /KRI:S/, /'KRI:SIN/. (1) Dy 19-20/24-25. The ridge of a hay-stack.

(2) Dy 14/19/25, Gw 9. The ridge of a roof. *SED* records CREASE at Gl 7.

Recorded from 16th c.; earlier history obscure.

CREDIDWYN *n.* /KRE'DIDWIN/ Dy 7. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs. See CARDIDWYN.

cree! *exclamation* /KRI:/ MG 1/3, SG 1/3-4, Gw: Abergavenny, Newport. A truce-term in children's games. Compare BAR(!) above.

CREES *n.pl.* /KRI:Z/ WG 3/5. Scraps left behind after rendering pigs' kidney-fat.

CREISION, CRENSHON, CRINSHON, CRIWSHONS, CRUNCHEONS, *n.pl.* /'KRAiShON/, /'KRENShON/,

/'KRINShʌN/, /'KRʌNShʌNZ/, /'KRIuShʌMZ/, /'KRIuShʌNZ/ P 3-4/6-7/21/24/26, Dy 1/5/7/10/14/20, WG 6, MG 3, SG 1-4 + Cowbridge, MG 3 + Cwmfelin (S.O.B.). Scraps left behind after rendering pigs' kidney-fat. Welsh *creision* = 'cinders'.

CREST, CRUSTS *n.* /KREST/ Dy 4, /KRʌSTS/ Dy 4/17. Scraps left behind after rendering pigs' kidney-fat. Evidently phonetic variants of CRUST, presumably a semantic extension from ME *crouste* 'a crust of bread'.

crib *v.t.* /KRIB/ SG 3. Of animals: to bite (e.g. the edge of a manger).

CRIBIN *n.* /'KRIBIN/ Cl 4. A steel comb, with long teeth, used on a horse's tail. Literally 'a rake'.

CRIBYN *n.* /'KRIBIN/ Dy 15. The ridge of a hay-stack. Cf. Welsh *crib* 'top'.

crimply *adj.* /'KRIMPLI:/ Dy 13. Creased. *EDD* records CRIMPLE 'a fold, crease, wrinkle' from wY. *OED* records ("obsolete") from 15th c.

CRINK(IN) *n.*: see CRANCYN.

CRINSHON *n.pl.*: see CREISION.

CRISPS *n.pl.* /KRISPS/ Dy 8-9/15, MG: Cwmfelin. Scraps left behind after rendering pigs' kidney-fat. *SED* records CRISP(ING)S at Cu 2, La 2; K 2. *OED* records CRISP *n.* from 14th c.; the nearest recorded sense to the present is 'the "crackling" of roast pork' from 1675 ("obsolete except dialectally"). Apparently formed on CRISP *adj.* < OE *crisp, cyrps* 'curled'.

CRIWSHONS *n.pl.*: see CREISION.

(BREAD-) CROCK, CROCHON *n.* /(BRED) KROK/, /(BRED) 'KROXON/ Gn 4/9, Cl 2/4, P 12-13, Dy 2-3/5/7-8/10/12-13/16/18-19, WG 1. A container for bread. *SED* records at Nb 2, Cu 2, Y 15, Man 2; St 8; Ess 12/15; Brk 2/4-5, Sr 4-5, K 2-7, Ha 7, Sx 1/4/6. OE (*brêad* +) *croc.*

croaker *n.* /'KRɔ:Kʌ/ WG 5. An informer, a "tell-tale".

CROFT *n.* /KROFT/. (1). Dy 17, SG 1/3. A paddock. *SED* records at Nb 3, Cu 3/6, La 6-9/11/13, Y 12/17/21-22/32, Ch 1/4-6, Db 2-3/5-7, Sa 5, St 1-6/8/10; Nt 2.

(2) Cl 3. A field.

OE *croft* 'a small field'.

***CROODLE DOWN** *v.* . /'KRU:DL DAuN/ Cl 3. To squat down on the haunches. *OED* records from 1788 ("dialectal"); origin uncertain.

CROOP *n.* /KRUP/ Gw 4. A crupper. *SED* records at Nb 1; He 3, Mon 2, Gl 3. *OED* records, s.v. CROUP, CROUPE, the form CRUP "rare", 'the hinder end of a saddle' from 1869. ME adop. of OF *croupe.*

crot *n.*: see crwt.

CROW[1] *n.* /KRO:/. (1) P 17. The sperm from the cock bird, that fertilises the egg.

(2) P 17. The wattles of the gander.

CROW[2] /KRO:/ Cl 2. In an old-fashioned fireplace, a moveable ring that would swivel round over the fire.

crud *n.* /KRUD/ P 14. A small thing or person. *EDD* records CROOT in Sct, CRUT in Nb Y; Pem; cf. Welsh *crwt* 'boy, lad' and see crwt below..

CRUGLINGS *n.pl.* /'KRʌGLINZ/ Dy 13. The small intestines of the pig.

CRUMPETS *n.pl.* /'KRʌMPITS/ Gw 9. Scraps left after rendering pigs' kidney-fat. *SED* records at W 1.

CRUNCHEONS *n.pl.*: see CREISION.

CRUSTS *n.pl.*: see CREST.

crutch *n.* /KRʌCh/ WG 4. The crossbar at the top of a spade. *EDD* records from Nth.

CRUTCHINGS *n.pl.* /'KRʌChINZ/ P 21. Scraps left behind after rendering pigs' kidney-fat. *SED* records at He 4, Gl 3.

***CRWDI** *v.* /'KRU:DI:/ Dy 20. To squat down on the haunches.

crwt, crot *n.* /KRUT/ Dy 12/17; /KROT/ SG 3-4. A little boy; at SG 3-4 "a boy aged 12-13 starting work on a farm" and being still so designated till aged about 17. *EDD* (Supp.) records in form CRUT from Pem.

CRWTYN *n.* /'KRUTIN/ Cl 4. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs. *SED* records CRUT at Nb 1-4.

crwtten *n.* /'KRUTEN/ Dy 17. A little girl.

cuddies *n.pl.* /'KʌDI:Z/ WG 3. Moorhens. *EDD* records from n.Eng.

culf(er) *n.* /KʌLF/ Dy 13, WG 6, SG 3-4; /'KʌLFʌ/ WG 3/5. A thick slice of bread. *EDD* records sense 'a hunch of bread or meat' from Pem.

CULL (-PIG), CWLIN (-PIG) *n.* /KʌL/ Gn 1, P 19; /'KULIN/ Gn 9, Cl 7, P 1/6. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs.

Welsh *cwlin* 'inferior thing, refuse'.

CULM *n.* /KʌLM/ Dy 7-8/13/19-22, WG 5. Small coal mixed with clay. *EDD* records in sense 'the slack of non-bituminous or anthracitic coal, used for burning lime and for drying malt' from Sct; So D Ha; Pem. *OED* records from 14th c. ME **culm, colm*.

CUTTY-EMMOCK/-EVER *n.*/'KʌTI 'EMʌK/ Dy 21, /'KʌTI 'EVʌ/ Dy 13-14. The newt. *EDD* records CUTTY-EVET/-IVAT, CUDDY-EVAT from Pem. ? + OE *efeta*.

cwb *n.* /KUB/ SG 4. A wooden cote for pigeons, with a board in front for them to land on. Hung high up on a wall.

CWLIN *n.*: see CULL.

cwmming *gerund* /'KUMIN/ Dy 23. Throwing furrows up into a heap. Formed on Welsh *cwm* 'valley'.

CWP *n.* /KUP/ Dy 7. A bee-hive. Welsh *cwp* 'coop, sty'.

CWTSH *n.* /KUCh/. (1) Cl 7, Gw 9. A pantry. *SED* records at Mon 4.

(2) Gn 3, Cl 7, P 6/16/20/22 + Howey. A potato-clamp. *SED* records at He 7.

*(3) Gn 10, P 7/11/16/19-20/22-24/26, Dy 6-11/13/15/17-18/21-23 + Fishguard (R.E.), WG 1-3, MG 2-3 + Rhydri, SG 1-4, Gw 1-2/6-9. A place in a house where odds and ends are stored. Specifically, the well beneath the staircase at Gn 10, P 19, Dy 6-11/13/15/17-18/21-23 + Fishguard, WG 2-3, Gw 1.

(4) (**CWTSH (-GLO)** Gn 10, P 7/11/23-24, Dy 5/17-18, WG 1/5, MG 1-3, SG 1-3, Gw 2-3/6/8. A storage-place for coal *(glô)*, inside or outside the house (at P 23, often a storage-cavity in the wall near the fireplace).

(cwtsh) (5) Dy 12. A corner.

(6) WG 6. A hiding-place.

(7) SG 4. A place for storing apples and other garden fruit.

The vowel marks a slight Welshing of COUCH n., ME adop. of (O)F *couche* formed on *coucher* v. < Lat. *collocâre* 'to lay in place, lodge'.

CWTSH *v.* /KUCh/. * (1) In phrase CWTSH DOWN. P 1/4-5/8-10/12/17-18/25-26, Dy 2/6/9/12/15/21, Gw 1. To squat down on the haunches.

(2) Gn 9, WG 6, Gw 6/8. To hide (v.i. and v.t.) *SED* records as v.t. at Mon 5.

(cwtsh) (3) P 12 + Four Crosses, Dy 4, MG 3, SG: Cowbridge, Gw 1 + Cwmbran. To cuddle up.

(4) Dy 14. To crouch. *EDD* records COUCH in this sense from wY; Sa wWo He, Co.

The vowel marks a slight Welshing of COUCH, ME adop. of (O)F *coucher* < Lat. *collocâre* 'to lay in place, lodge'.

CYLCH *n.* /KILX/ Dy: Fishguard (R.E.) The tire of a cart-wheel.

D

DACKY *n.* /'DAKI:/ P 20. A piglet. *SED* records at Sa 9.

Dale frogs *n.pl.* /'DE:L FROGZ/ Dy 19. A name popularly applied to the people of Dale, Dyfed, by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages.

dandy *n.* /'DANDI:/ Dy 13. A cart with small wheels. *EDD* records from Co in sense 'a light donkey-cart'. *OED* records DANDY-CART 'a light spring-cart used by milkmen etc.' from 1861. Origin of DANDY unknown.

dap(per) *n.* /'DAP(ʌ)/ P 24 + Builth Wells, SG 2-3, Gw: Newport. A light rubber shoe of the kind worn for gymnastics. Formed on dialectal DAP *v.* 'to bounce'.

DAP *v.* /DAP/ P 14, Gw 1/4/6/8-9. Of a ball: to bounce. *EDD* records from GI; W So D. Perhaps a parallel formation to DAB (ME *dabben* 'to strike lightly').

dather *v.t.* /'DAÐʌ/ WG 4. To dry out (applied to the action of the sun's rays on hay). The nearest sense recorded by *EDD* is 'to wither', from Devon *(thicky there bough is dathered)*.

***DAVY** *n.* /'DE:VI:/ WG 2. A room where odds and ends are stored.

DAVY MAN *n.* /'DE:VI:MʌN/ WG 2. A general labourer on a farm.

DELVE *v.* /DELV/. (1) WG 3/5, Gw 6. To dig the soil. *SED* records at Nb 1-2/4-9, Cu 1/5, Du 1-2/6, La 3-14, Y 4; Ch 2-3, Db 5, Wa 2.

(2) In phrase *Delve in!* WG 6. Help yourselves! (said to the company at table).

OE *delfan* 'to dig'.

DEVIL-FISH *n.* /'DEVL FISh/ Dy 4. The newt.

DEVIL-WEED *n.* /'DEVL WI:D/ Dy 1. Bindweed.

devil's destruction *n.* /'DEVLZ DIS'TRʌKShN/ WG 5. A wild flower (unidentified).

devil's inch *n.* /'DEVLZ INSh/ P 23. A kind of wild mint with long white roots.

DEVIL'S KNOTS *n.* /'DEVʌLS NOTS/ Gn 6. Bindweed. *SED* records DEVIL'S GUT/NIGHTCAP/TWINE at Cu 6, La 11, Y 1-2/4.

devil's ring *n.* /DEVLZ RINg/ P 26. A type of brown, furry caterpillar. *EDD* records in sense 'the caterpillar of the great tiger-moth, *Phalena Caja*' from He; W.

DEW-BERRIES *n.pl.* /'DYU: BERI:Z/ Dy 21, WG 4. Bilberries. *SED* records at Wo 7, Gl 2; Nf 4-5, Ess 3/14. OE *dēaw + beri(g)e;* compound recorded from 1578.

diawl! *exclamation* /DI:-'AuL/ Gn 4. Literally '(the) Devil!'

DIC-Y-HW-LOST-IN-THE-WOOD *n.* /'DIK Ʌ 'HU: 'LOST IN ÐA WUD/ P 11. The wood-pigeon.

DIDDIKIES, DIDDIKOTS *n.pl.* /'DIDIKOiZ/ P 18 + Newtown, Dy 24, WG 2-3, Gw 1/3/5-6/8-9, /'DIDIKOTS/ SG 3. Gypsies (at WG 2, not true romanies but nationals who collect scrap metal etc.). *SED* records DIDDIES, DIDDIKIES, DIDDIKITES, DIDDIKS from Y; St He Wa Mon Gl Ox; Nf Hu Bk Bd Sf Ess; So W Brk Sr K Co D Do Ha Sx.

DIFLAS *adj.* /'DIVLAS/ P 7/26, Dy 16. Of food: insipid.

digger *n.* /'DIGʌ/ WG 4. A type of plough.

dill-fork *n.* /'DILFɔ:K/ SG 1. A fork used for cleaning up after cows.

DINGLE *n.* /'DINgGL/. (1) P 26, Gw 6. A waterway smaller than a river but bigger than a stream. *SED* records at He 5. ME in sense 'deep hollow, abyss, dell'.

(dingle) (2) P 19, Gw: Newport. A dell. *EDD* records from Sct; Nb La Y; Wo He Gl; Sf. See DINGLE (1).

DIP *v.* /DIP/. (1) Dy 7. To duck the head. *SED* records at Lei 7, also DIP-DOWN/-FORE at Co 1/3-4, D 1/3/7-11.

(dip) *v.i.* (2) Dy 20. To go down, fail, lose.

OE *dyppan;* the sense 'to have a downward inclination, to incline or slope forwards' is recorded from 17th c.

DIRT *n.* /DŒ:T/ Gw 6/8. Earth. *SED* records from Y; Ch Db St He Wo Wa Mon Gl Ox; Nt C Sf Bd Bd Hrt Ess; So W Brk Sr K D Do Ha Sx.

DITCH *v.* /DICh/ Gn 1. To duck.

DOG *n.* /DOG/ Dy 13. A linch-pin.

dog-fire *n.* /'DOG FAiYʌ/ Dy 21. A brazier.

dog-grate *n.* /'DOG GRE:T/ P 8. A grate in which peat is burned. *EDD* records DOGS 'andirons, two pieces of iron placed at the ends of a fire, made on the hearth, to keep the fuel together' from n.Eng, Du; Wa; Nth, east Anglia; wSo Do Brk Ha Sx; also DOG 'the movable part of a grate used for contracting or enlarging the fire' from wY; Wa; Nth. *OED* records DOG-GRATE 'a detached fire-grate standing in a fire-place on supports called dogs' from 1881.

DOG TREE *n.* /'DOG TRI:/ P 10, Dy 21. The elder. *SED* records at La 4, *EDD* from wY. *OED* records from 1703.

dog's head *n.* /'DOGZ ED/ P: Aberangell. Poor stone in a quarry.

DOGS' GRASS *n.* /DOGZ GRA:S/ Gn 7, Dy 8. Couch-grass. *SED* records DOG'S-FOOT-GRASS at Ess 7, *EDD* from Cu.

DÔL *n.* /DO:L/ Gn 9, P 15-17/19-20 + Howey, Dy 4. A water-meadow.

dolan *n.* /'DO:LʌN/ MG 3. An implement for carrying hay on one's back.

DOMEN *n.* /'DOMEN/, /'DOMʌN/ (1) Cl 1, P 7-8, Dy 1/7-8/15, WG 1. An ash-midden outside the house.

(2) Gn 10, P 1. A cess-pool.

Welsh *tomen* 'dung-heap' with initial consonant-mutation.

DOOR-SILL *n.* /'DɔO: SIL/ Gw 5. A threshold. *SED* records at Ch 2/4, Sa 10, St 1/5-11, He 7, Wa 1-2, Gl 1; Lei 4; Sr 1, K 2-3/5, Ha 5, Sx 2/5. OE *duru + sylle;* compound recorded from the period 1563-87.

double Tom *n.* /'DʌBL 'TOM/ Dy 16/22 + Pendine, WG 1. A potato-plough, used for opening potato-rows. *EDD* records from east Anglia, Sf.

doubt *v.* /DAuT/ Dy 22. To suspect. *EDD* records in general

dialectal use in Sct, Irel, Eng. ME *dȗten, douten* (adop. of OF *duter, doter, douter*), recorded in this sense from 16th to 19th cc. Cf. also Welsh *amau* that = both 'to doubt' and 'to suspect'.

dout *v.t.* /DAuT/ P 16 + Ystradgynlais. To extinguish. *EDD* records from n.Eng, Y Ch; midlands and south. Coalesced form of DO OUT, recorded by *OED* from 1526; "now dialectal".

dowels *n.pl.* /DAuLZ/ WG 5. Nails in boots.

downy *adj.* /'DAuNI:/ Cl 7. Ill, depressed. *EDD* records from east Anglia, Nf; Ha. DOWN 'downcast, dejected' (this sense recorded from 1645) + *-Y adjectival suffix*.

dowset *n.* /'DAuSIT/ WG 3, /'DAuSET/ WG 4. Custard tart made in a milk-tin after baking. Morgan, *Wanderings* (1862) records from Gower. *OED* records DOUCET 'a sweet dish, in old cookery' ("obsolete") from c.1430, including a quotation from Gervase Markham, *Country Contentments in two bookes...the second intituled The English Hus-wife* (1615, 1688): ii.ii.75: *an excellent Custard or Dowset*. Adop. of OF *doucet, doucette*, diminutive of *doux, douce* 'sweet'.

drabbit *exclamation.* /'DRABIT/ Dy 13. An exclamation of annoyance or impatience. *EDD* records from sPem and in gen. dial. use in Eng. For *'od rabbit*, i.e. 'God rabbit [it]!'

drag *n.* /DRAG/ Cl 4. A mowing-machine drawn by horses.

•**DRAG-CART** *n.* /'DRAG KA:T/ Gn 7, P 24, Dy 11/16/18/21/23, WG 1. A cart without wheels. *SED* records DRAG 'a sledge' at Co 3/5.

drags *adj.* /DRAGZ/ Dy 13. Narrow.

DRAININGS *n.* /DRE:NINZ/ Cl 3. Strippings; the last drops of milk collected from a cow at a milking. *SED* records at Du 4; St 11, Gl 3, Ox 4; Ess 5; So 1.

DRASH *v.* /DRASh/. (1) Cl 3, Dy 13, MG 3, SG 1/3-4, Gw 1/3-9. To trim a hedge. *SED* records DRASH (DOWN) at He 7, Mon 2-3/5-6.

(2) WG 5. To thresh.

DRASHEL *n.* /'DRAShL/ WG 5. A flail.

DRASHING-HOOK *n.* /'DRAShIN UK/ Gw 7. A bill-hook. *SED* records at Mon 3/5-6 in sense 'hedging-bill'.

DRAUGHT-BOARD *n.* /'DRAFT BɔːD/ Gw 9. A threshold. *SED* records at Cu 5. Early ME *draht* + OE *bord*.

draughts *n.pl.* /DROTS/ P 12. A pair of scales. *EDD* records from Sa in sense 'the full balancing range of steelyards; that which is weighed at one balance.'

draw a photograph *v.phrase* /'DRɔː(R) Λ 'FO:TΛGRA:F/ Dy 23, WG: Swansea. To take a photograph. *EDD* records DRAW OFF in this sense from sPem. Welsh *tynnu llun* lit. 'to pull a picture'.

DRAW-BY *n.* /'DRɔː BAi/ Cl 6. The projecting piece of the beam of a farm-cart, on which the body rests.

draw-knife *n.* /'DRɔː NAiF/ P 8. A tool consisting in a blade with a handle at either end, used for shaving or scraping a surface. *OED* records from 1703 as a synonym of DRAWING-KNIFE that is recorded from 1737.

dray *n.* /DRE:/ P 18. A squirrel's nest. *EDD* records from Cu; Sa; Nth Bd; Brk W Sr K Ha Sx. *OED* records from 1607; origin unknown.

dreg *n.* /DREG/ Gn 5. A type of saddle.

DRESS *n.* /DRES/ Dy 21. The breech-band of a cart-horse.

DRESS *v.t.* /DRES/ Dy 13/22, WG 1, SG 1. To gear a horse. ME adop. of (O)F *dresser*.

DRIBBLES *n.pl.* /'DRIBLZ/. (1) Dy 3, MG 1, Gw 3/7. Cart-ladders. *SED* records at Mon 3.

(2) Gw 9. The tailboard of a cart.

(3) Gn 8/10, P 1/4-6/8/10-13/24-25, Dy 19-20, WG 4, MG 3, Gw 1/3-4/6. The end-board of a cart.

Evidently an altered form of late ME *therrepyllis*, origin unknown.

drip-board *n.* /'DRIP BɔːD/ WG 5. A board at the bottom of a door to prevent rain from beating in.

DRIPPERS *n.pl.* /'DRIPΛZ/ (1) Gw 4. Cart-ladders.

(2) Gw 4. The end-board of a cart.

Presumably a variant of DRIBBLES.

DRIPPINGS *n.* /'DRIPINZ/ P 2-3/7. Beestings.

DRIPPLES *n.pl.* /'DRIPLZ/. (1) P 15-16/19-20/22-24/26. Gw 5-6/8. Cart-ladders. *SED* records at Mon 1-2/6. Gl 3.

(2) P 26. Dy 3. A cart-frame. *SED* records at He 4/7. Gl 2-3.

(3) Gn 9-10. P 1/4-6/10-13/24-25. Gw 1/3-4/6. The end-board of a cart.

Presumably a variant of DRIBBLES.

DROCK, DROT *n.* /DROK/ P 22-23. Gw 1/5/7; /DROT/ P 19/25-26; /DRɔ:T/ P 20. The sole of a plough. *SED* records DROCK at He 2-5/7. Mon 1-3/5-6. OE *þroc* 'a piece of timber on which the plough-share is fixed'.

DROGS, TROGS *n.pl.* /DROGZ/, /TROGZ/, /TROKS/. Dy 16/22-23. Ticks on sheep. Welsh *trogen*, sg.

DROT *n.* see DROCK.

(TEA-) DROUTS *n.pl.* /('TI:) DRAuTS/ P 10/13-14. Tea-dregs.

drudge *n.* /DRUJ/ P 11. A large kettle.

druke *n.* /DRU:K/ Dy 13-14. A crank or other instrument with a sharp corner. *EDD* and Harris record from sPem.

druke *v.* /DRU:K/ Dy 13. To crank.

drum *n.* /DRʌM/, /DRUM/ Cl 3-4, P 20. A box on four wheels used in threshing. At Cl 4 it was put alongside the stack or barn and the sheaves were fed into it via a big flat table on its top. *EDD* records DRUM 'the cylindrical part of various machines and engines' with reference to threshing machines, from Sct; Sf.

dry moon *n.* /DRAi MU:N/ Cl 1. A new moon of a kind believed to herald dry weather.

DRY SPEAN *n.* /DRAi SPEN/ Dy 11/13/20. A cow's blind teat, a teat that gives no milk. *SED* records at K 7; also DRIED OFF IN ONE SPEAN at Sx 6. OE *dryge* + SPEAN (recorded from 1753) adop. of MDu or MLG *spene* = ON *speni*.

dryth *n.* /DRAiTh/ WG 6. Thirst. *EDD* records from wSo nwD K Sx Ha.

dubbit *adj.* /'DʌBIT/ . (1) P 15-16. Blunt, applied esp. to an axe or blade.

(2) P 16. Obstinate.

EDD records DUB *v.* 'to blunt' from Y; midland and s.counties of Eng; DUB *adj.* 'blunt; not pointed, squat' from Db Wa; So Ha Sx; DUBBED pa pple adj. 'blunt, obtusely pointed' from Sa sWo Wa Gl Ox; Nth; W So Do D Ha *OED* records DUBBED 'blunt, pointless' from 18th c.

DUFF *n.* /DʌF/ Dy 21, WG 5. Small coal, anthracite. *SED* records DUFFY COAL at Nb 6. *OED* records DUFF from 1865.

duke! *exclamation* /D(Y)IuK/ P 6/8/11 + Aberangell. An exclamation of surprise or disgust, depending on the intonation. Welsh *Duw* 'God'.

dull *adj.* /DʌL/ WG 3. Silly. *EDD* records from sPem.

dullness *n.* /'DʌLNʌS/ Dy 20. Silliness. ME *dul(l)* + -NESS. Cf. also Welsh *dyli* 'nonsense'.

dunder *n.* /'DUNDʌ/ P 16. Nonsense. Presumably a back-formation from DUNDERHEAD 'a fool' that is recorded from before 1625, the first element being obscure.

dung weed *n.* /'DʌNg WI:D/ WG 4. A wild plant.

DUST *n.* /DʌST/ P 13, Dy 13, WG 2-3/6. Chaff. *SED* records at So 2-3/5/7-9/12-13, Co 3, D 1-11, Do 2/5. OE *dust* 'dust'.

Duw! *exclamation* /DIu/ Gn 4-5/7. Literally 'God!'

E

ean *n.* /I:N/ P 16. A young lamb. OE *ge-ēan*; cf. also Welsh *oen*.

ean *v.i.* /I:N/ P 15-17/19-20 + MG 1, Gw 4/6/9. To lamb. *EDD* records from Sct; Nb Y La; Ch Db Sa He Wo Wa; Nth Hrt; s.Eng So D; Rdn. OE *ēanian*.

eaning-time *n.* /'YI:NINg TAiM/ MG 1. Lambing-time. *EDD* records from nY; He; D. See EAN above.

ear *n.* /'I:R/ Cl 7. The part of a plough to which the horse is attached: a long bar with a lot of holes in it. Cf. EAR *v.* (archaic) 'to plough, till (the ground)' < OE *erian*, also EAR *n.* in Dryden (*The Works of Virgil* [1697] line 252) in the description of a Roman plough: 'A fastned Beam prepare, /On either side the Head produce an Ear'.

EASING *n.* /'I:ZIN/ P 8. The eaves of a hay-stack. *SED* records EASING(S) from N counties + Man;

Ch Db Sa St Wa Wo; L Sf. OE *efesung*

easy-come-scwt *adj.* /'I:ZI: KʌM 'SKUT/ Dy 13. Slow in movement. *EDD* records EASY 'slow, easy-going, indolent' from nY, eLa.

eckspecks *n.pl.* /'EKSPEKS/ Gw 6. Sloes.

EDDISH *n.* /'EDISh/. (1) Cl 3. A second crop of grass, aftermath. *SED* records from La Y; Db St Sa; Nt L Lei R Nth Hu C Nf.

(2) WG 5. Stubble left after harvesting. *SED* records at Ess 7, *EDD* from n.Eng; Ch Gl; Ess; Gower, Pem.

Etymology obscure, but presumably connected with OE *edisc* 'park or enclosed pasture for cattle'.

EFT *n.* /EFT/ Cl 3, Dy 14, Gw 1/3/5-9. The newt. *SED* records (WET) EFF, EFT, EVET at Y 11; Mon 6, Gl 3/5-7, Ox 1-6; Bk 2-6, Nth 1-3, Ess 1/4/8/11/13-14; So 1-13, W 1-9, Brk 1-5, Sr 1-5, K 2-7, Co 1-3/7, D 1/3/6/8-11, Do 1-5, Ha 1-6, Sx 1-6. OE *efeta*. See also EVET.

ELLERN *n.* /'ELʌN/ P 16/20/22 + Howey. The elder bush, *Sambucus Nigra*. *SED* records at Sa 7/9-11, He 1-2/4-6, Mon 1, Gl 1-3. OE *ellern*. Cf. GROUND ELLERN below.

elligug *n.* /'ELI:GʌG/ Dy 19. The guillemot. *EDD* and Harris record from sPem. in forms ELLIGOG, ELIGNY.

ELVETS *n.pl.* /'ELVʌTS/ Gw 7. Minnows.

emmal(s) *n.* /'EMʌL(Z)/ WG 4-6 + Middleton. Wood-ash; the ashes from a brick oven. Morgan, *Wanderings* (1862) records from Gower.

EMMETS *n.* (1) /'EMʌTS/ Dy 14, WG 5-6, Gw 9, /'EMITS/ WG 4. Ants. *SED* records from Mon Gl Ox; Lei Bk; So W Brk Sr K D Co Do Ha Sx.

(2) /'EMITS/ WG 3. Red ants.

OE *ǣmet(t)e* > ME *am(e)te* > *ant*.

EMMET-BANK *n.* /'EMʌT-BʌNgK/ WG 5-6, /'EMIT BANgK/ WG 4. An ant-hill. *SED* records at Ox 4; Bk 2/4; Co 4, D 10. EMMET + ON **banki*.

EMMET-HEAP *n.* /'EMIT-HI:P/ WG 3. An ant-hill. *SED* records at Bk 5; So 8-9, W 2, Sr 4, Co 1, D 6. EMMET (see above) + OE *hēap*.

EMMET-TUMP *n.* /'EMʌT-TʌMP/ Gw 9. An ant-hill. *SED* records at Mon 6, Gl 6-7; So 1-2/13, W 1. EMMET (see above) + TUMP 'mound' recorded from 1589, of obscure origin.

EMMOCK-HILL *n.* /'EMʌK-HIL/ Dy 14. An ant-hill. *SED* records at So 9, W 9, Brk 1-4, Sr 2-3/5, K 4-6, Co 2-3, D 2-4/9, Ha 2/4-5, Sx 1-2/4. Altered form of EMMET (see above) + OE *hyll*.

empt *v.* /EMPT/ P: Hay-on-Wye, Dy 13/21 + Tavernspite, Gw 1/9 + Newport. To empty. *EDD* records from St He Wa Wo Gl Ox; Nth; Brk Sr Sx W Do So D Co Ha + Isle of Wight. ME *empte*.

enfensile *n.* /EN'FENSAiL/ Dy 13. An outcast.

ENTIRE *n.* /'ENTAiYʌ/ Gn 6, Cl 3, P 5/19, WG 2/6, MG 1/3, SG 1. A stallion. *SED* records from N counties (not Man); Db Sa St He Ox; Nt L Lei C Nth Sf Bd Ess MxL; So W Brk D K Sx. ME *enter, entier* adop. of Anglo-Norman *enter*, (O)F *entier*, fem. *entière*; applied, from 19th c., to animals that are not castrated.

ERITH *n.* /'ERITh/ Cl 3. Goose-grass. *SED* records HAIRIF from Y; Ch Db Sa St He Wo Wa Gl Ox; Nt L Lei R Nth. *EDD* records HAIRIF in gen. dial. use in Eng, including form ERITH from Nt. *OED* records ERITH "obsolete variant of HAIRIF" from 1601. HAIRIF < OE *hegerife*.

ETHER *n.* /'EÐʌ/ Cl 3. An adder. *SED* records s.v. ADDER at Nb 1/3/5/7, Cu 1, Du 6; Ch 4, Sa 1-4/6/10-11, St 2. OE *nǣd(d)re*.

eve *v.i.* /I:V/ WG 5. To exude moisture, to "sweat" (of walls and ceilings). *EDD* records from Gl Ox; W So D Co Do. Represents YEVE, a southern form of GIVE.

EVENING *n.* /'I:VNIN/ P 10/14/16-17, Gw: Rogerstone. Afternoon. *SED* records at Mon 1/5, *EDD* from Sa Wo Sf. OE *ǣfnung*.

EVET *n.* /'EVʌT/ Gw 3/5-7/9, /EVIT/ WG 5. The newt. ME *nevete* by metanalysis of *(an) efete* < OE *efeta*. See also EFT above.

EVIL *n.* /'I:VL/ Dy 12-13/20/24-25, WG 4/6. An agricultural fork. *SED* records at Co 3-4. OE *geafol* (Anglian dialect **giefel*).

EWE-SOW *n.* /YU: SAu/ Cl 7. A young sow before she has a litter.

eyebright *n.* /'AiBRAiT/ MG 1. A

small, white, round wild flower.

F

FALL *n.* /FɔːL/ Dy 20, Gw 8. Autumn. *SED* records at La 2, Y 1; Wa 3, Mon 1-3, Gl 2, Ox 6; L 3/6/8-9, Nth 3/5, Bk 3, Bd 3, Ess 9; So 1-2/4-7/9-13, W 1/5/8-9, K 3, Co 3-4/7, D 2/8/11, Do 1-2/4, Ha 4/6. ME *fal(l)*; orig. FALL OF THE LEAF (Onions); cf. LEAF-FALL below.

fall *v.t.* /FɔːL/ P 17, Gw 9. To fell. *EDD* records from Irel; Ch Db Sa Wa Wo Gl Ox; Lei east Anglia Ess; K Sr Ha Sx; Australia. *OED* records as "obsolete except dialectally or [in America]", current from ME till 1625. OE *feallan*.

fallow *v.t.* /'FALOː/ P 9. To plough and break up a field after harvesting. *EDD* records from Ch in sense 'to plough very shallow, so as merely to turn over the sod'. OE *fealgian*.

FALLS *n.pl.* /FɔːLZ/ Dy 14. The pluck of a slaughtered animal.

FALSE *adj.* /FOLS/ P 10/16-17/19/22. Of a horse: restive, stubborn, refusing to move. *SED* records at Sa 9-10, He 7, Ox 1; So 11, Do 1. Late OE *fals*.

FARM-BAILIFF *n.*: see BAILIFF.

fat hen *n.* /'FAT 'HEN/ P 25, Dy 23, WG 3. A tall weed of the Goosefoot tribe: *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus* or *Atriplex patula*. *EDD* records from n.Eng, Nb Cu Y; Ch He; Nt L Lei Bd east Anglia Sf Sr; Brk K Hrt Sx Ha. *OED* records from 18th c.

feathers *n.pl.* /'FEÐΛZ/ P 6. The fine hairs on the legs of a horse. *OED* quotes W. Taplin, *Sporting Dictionary* (1823): "Feather. The Centrical division, and different directions, of the surrounding hair in a horse's forehead is so called; they are also frequently seen upon the neck...the mane, and...the hind quarters, and are considered natural ornaments." Transferred sense of OE *feþer*.

FEEDING-WALK *n.*: see WALK.

feg *n.* /FEG/ WG 3. Coarse mountain grass. *EDD* records from n.Eng, We Y; Ch, midlands, Sa He Wo; Rdn.

FELON *n.* /'FELΛN/ WG 3/6, MG 3, /'FELUM/ WG 1, /'FELAM/ WG 2, /'FELΛM/ MG 1, SG 1-4. A whitlow. *SED* records at Mon 4/7. See also FENOL below.

FENOL *n.* /'FENL/ Dy 19. A whitlow. Metathesis of FELON that is perhaps an adop. of OF **felon*.

fescue *n.* /'FESKYUː/ MG: Cwmfelin. A type of grass: *Festuca*. *EDD* records from He. ME adop. of OF *fescu* 'a straw'; present sense recorded from 1794 by *OED*.

fewgers *n.* /'FIuGΛZ/ Dy 17. ? Some evergreen tree.

FFALD *n.* /FALD/ P 16/19. A farmyard.

ffridd-land *n.* /'FRIːÐLAND/ Gn 10. A specially designated area on a farm, quite extensive, used for grazing all animals. Welsh *ffridd* = 'sheep-walk, mountain pasture'.

FFWLBART *n.* /'FULBART/, /'FULBΛT/ Gn 10, Cl 1, P 3/6-7/21, Dy 5/7-10/15-17. The polecat. *SED* records FOUMART at Nb 5, Cu 1-2/4/6, Du 3/5, We 1-3, La 1-2/7/11, Y 2-3/6/11/16/24/30/33; Ch 2(?), Db 1; Nt 1/3-4, L 1-5/7-12/14. Welshing of FOUMART < OE *fūlmeart* 'foul marten'.

FFUST *n.* /FIST/ P 24. A flail.

FIDDLE *n.* /'FIDL/ Gn 3/5, Cl 2/4-5, P 3/18/24 + Cwmbach Llechryd, Dy 8/16-21/23, WG 2/6, MG 3, SG 1-4, Gw 1/8-9. A container used when sowing seeds by hand. At Gw 8 used only for grass-seed. *SED* records at Lei 10, Do 1. Sometimes thought to be so called from the actions entailed in operating the FIDDLE resembling those of violin-playing. OE *fiþele* 'a (musical) fiddle'.

fiddle-leaves *n.pl.* /'FIDL-LIːVZ/ Gn 5. Some wild plant found in hay-fields, having leaves shaped like fiddles.

FIDGET *n.* /'FIJET/ WG 6. A term applied to stoats, weasels and ferrets. Cf. FITCHET (2) below.

fifteen ounces to the pound *adj. phrase.* /'FIF'TIːN 'AuNSIZ TΛ ÐΛ PAuND/ Dy 17. Mentally backward.

filchy *v.* /'FILShIː/ WG 5. To take a few potatoes from a clamp.

FINGER *n.* /'FINgGΛ / Dy 10. The clog at the end of a tether. Transferred sense from OE *finger*.

firkets *n.pl.* /'FŒ:KΛTS/ Dy 12. Bundles of furze sold for animal-fodder.

FISH-CATCHER *n.* /'FISh-KAChΛ/ P 8. The newt.

FITCHET, FITCHOCK *n.* (1) /'FICHΛT/, /'FIChΛK/ P 14/17/19/22-23/26, WG 6, Gw 5; /'FIJOG/ P 20. A polecat. *SED* records FITCHET, FITCHEW, FITCH(Y), FITCHOCK at Sa 8, He 7, Wa 5/7, Mon 2/5-6; So 6/8-9, Co 1-7, D 1-4/6/9/11.

(fitchet) (2) /'FIChOT/ WG 4. A stoat or weasel; /'FIChΛT/ WG 3 (where "bigger than a stoat"). *EDD* records sense 'weasel' from Sa He; Lei; Pem.

Formed on FITCH *n.* (early Dutch *fisse, visse*) + OE *-oc* diminutive suffix.

flake *n.* /FLI:K/ P 16; /FLE:K/ Dy 14. A hurdle. *EDD* records from Sct; Irel; Eng. ME; perhaps an adop. of ON *flake, fleke* 'hurdle, wicker shield'.

FLAKERS *adj.* /'FLE:KΛZ/ Cl 2. Exhausted, "flaked out".

flam *n.* /FLAM/ WG 6. Flame and smoke in the fire. *EDD* records sense 'flame' from Co.

flamebows *n.pl.* /'FLE:MBO:Z/ Dy 13. Bluebottles' eggs.

flannen *n.* /'FLANEN/ SG 2. Flannel. *EDD* records in gen. dial. use in Sct; Irel; Eng. Welsh *gwlanen* 'woollen material'.

FLAPPER *n.* /'FLAPΛ/ Gw 9. A flail. *OED* records sense 'the striking-part of a flail' from 1893. ME *flappe* v. + OE *-ere* agentive suffix.

flappers *n.pl.* /'FLAPΛZ/ WG 4. Ducks only just able to fly. *EDD* records from Selkirk; Wo; Nth R east Anglia Nf; Brk Ha Sx; Australia.

FLASK *n.* /FLASK/ (1) P 14. A basket for holding seeds when sowing by hand.

(2) Cl 5, Dy 7/16/18/23 + Pontiets, WG 3/5. A clothes-basket. *SED* records at So 5-6, D 4.

(flask) (3) WG 2/4. A wicker basket for holding crockery and spoons. *EDD* records sense 'a kind of basket' from Gl; W So.

OED lists FLASK sb².5: "*South-western dialects*. A kind of basket...In Welsh, *fflasg*; cf. FLASKET (Welsh *fflasged*) from which this may be a back-formation. Cf. however the use of OF *flache* for a certain measure of capacity for peas, etc."

FLAT-CAR *n.* /FLAT KA./ Dy 23. A farm-wagon. ME adop. of ON *flatr* + ME *carre*.

fleam *n.* /FLI:M/ Dy 13. A lancet used for bleeding horses. *EDD* records in gen. dial. use in Sct and Eng. *OED* records as an instrument used specifically on horses from 17th c. Adop. of OF *flieme* representing Medieval Latin *fletoma* < late Latin *flebotomum*.

flibbertygibbet *n.* /'FLIBΛTI:JIBΛT/ Gw 6. A careless young woman. Apparently an onomatopoeic representation of meaningless chatter. *OED* records similar senses from 1549.

FLICK *n.* /FLIK/ SG 3, Gw 9. The inner layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig. *SED* records at Mon 2, Gl 4-6/7; So 2-3/6/10-13, D 5/7-8. *OED* records s.v. FLECK from 1575. OE *flicce*.

FLOP *v.* /FLOP/ WG 4. To bounce.

FLOT *n.* /FLOT/ WG 3-4/6. A second crop of grass, aftermath. *EDD* (s.v. FLOAT) records from Gower.

floyte *n.* /FLOiT/ Dy 20. A vivacious young lady.

FLUSH *adj.* /FLΛSh/, /FLUSh/ Cl 3, Dy 19-20, WG 2. Fledged. *SED* records FLUSH(ED) UP, FULL-FLUSHED, FLUSHING and phrases containing FLUSHING from La; Ch Db Sa St He Wo Mon Gl; So W Co Do Ha Sx. *OED* records FLUSH *adj.* ("obsolete except in dialects") "of obscure etymology; perhaps an altered form of **fludge*, a possible dialectal representative of OE *flycge* 'fledge' *adj.*" from 1561.

FLUSS *n.* /FLUS/ Cl 3. Pus. Cf. FLUX (obsolete) 'that which flows or discharges' recorded from 1382. Adop. of French *flux*.

FODDER-ROOM *n.* /'FOD(Λ)RUM/ Gn 4, Cl 1-2/7. The gangway in a cow-house, from which the animals are fed. *SED* records at Y 3/9/11/14-15/18/24/26-27/31-32; Db 2/4-5. OE *fōdor* + *rūm*.

FOG *n.* /FOG/. (1) WG 3. Couch-grass.

(fog) (2) Dy 13. Long grass left in the fields during winter. *EDD* records from Sct; Irel; Eng; America. *OED*

records from 14th c., origin unknown. Cf. Welsh *ffwg* 'dry grass'.

fold *n.* /FO:LD/ Dy 20. To mate a mare. Evidently from the practice of shutting up beasts in a fold for mating purposes, hence formed on FOLD 'enclosure, pen' < OE *falæd, falod, falud, fald*.

followers *n.pl.* /'FOLO:WΛZ/ Dy 18. Young cows. *EDD* records senses 'any young domestic animal while dependent on, or accompanying, its mother; also used of a little child' from Sct; Cu; nL C; and 'lean store cattle or sheep, which "follow" the fatting cattle to pick up their leavings' from Cu. *OED* records in sense 'the young of cattle' from 16th c.

FORE-HORSE *n.* /'VO:RƆ:S/ WG 5 = furrow-horse, i.e. a far-horse; similar phonetic forms to this are recorded by *SED* at Y 28.

FORK *n.* /FƆ:K/ P 14. The prong of an agricultural fork. *SED* records from Man 2. *EDD* from D. *Y Geiriadur Mawr* includes *fforch* as an equivalent of PRONG in the Welsh-English section (only).

FORIERS *n.pl.*: see VORIERS.

foundling *n.* /'FAuNDLINg/ P 14. A young bird without feathers.

fountain *n.* /'FAuNTIN/ P 10/19. A large, old-fashioned kettle with a tap in it. Transferred sense of FOUNTAIN < late ME *fontayne*, adop. of OF *fontaine*.

FOWL-COTE *n.* /'FAul KOT/ MG 1. A hen-house. *SED* records at Ch 5, St 1/4.

FOWSTY *adj.* /'FAuSTI:/ SG 1, Gw 5. Rancid, rotted. *SED* records FUSTY at Nf 10, Sf 4; So 3. Formed on FUST *n.* 'a strong smell of rot', ME adop. of OF *fust* + -Y adj. suffix.

fox *n.* /FOKS/ Dy 13. A "flash in the pan", an exception, applied esp. to the weather, e.g. to a single fine day in the middle of a period of wet weather. *EDD* records FOX-DAY from Man, FOXING-DAY from Co; Harris records FOX from Pem. Presumably from the slyness traditionally associated with the fox (OE *fox*).

FRATCHET *adj.* /'FRAChIT/ P 20. Of a horse: stubborn, refusing to move. *EDD* records in form FRATCHED from neLa wY. Formed on FRATCH *v.* 'to disagree', this sense being recorded from 1714, although the sense 'to make a harsh or strident noise' is ME. Perhaps of onomatopoeic origin.

frith *n.* /FRI:Th/ Dy 20 + Tavernspite. Brushwood. *EDD* records from n.Eng, Y; Wo Gl; W wSo D Do Sx Ha + Isle of Wight. Morgan, *Wanderings* (1862) records FRITHING 'a wattled fence of light wood' from Gower. *OED* records this sense from 1605. OE *(ge)fyrhþe*, a strong neuter, also *fyrhþ* strong feminine 'a wood, wooded country'.

frog *n.* /FROG/ P 2/9/12, Dy 21, SG 4. A V-shaped portion, of elastic horny substance, of the sole of a horse's hoof. *OED* records from 16th to 19th cc. Of doubtful origin.

frog-stool *n.* /'FROG-STU:L/ P 9. A toad-stool. *EDD* records from Ch Sa Wa seWo; Lei Nth Hrt; America. *OED* records from 1535. OE *frogga + stōl*.

front-boards *n.pl.* /FRΛNT BƆ:DZ/ WG 4. Front extensions to a farm-cart.

frosty moon *n.* /'FROSTI: MU:N/ Cl 1. A new moon of a kind believed to herald frosty weather.

frum *adj.* /FRΛM/ P 16. Forward, early in growth, premature. *EDD* records FRIM from n.Eng., La; Sa Wa He Gl Ox; Nth; Brk W Ha, west country. Cf. OE *frum-rīpe* 'early ripe', *fruma* 'a beginning', *fram* 'forward'.

FRY *n.* /FRAi/. (1) Cl 3, WG 4-5, MG 1/3, SG 1, Gw 8. The pluck of a slaughtered animal. *SED* records at Y 31; Wa 2/5; Nt 4, Nf 2-3/6/8-10, Ess 6/11. *OED* records from 1847-48; "dialectal".

(fry) (2) Dy 8. A rasher of bacon. *OED* records from 17th c. in sense 'food cooked in a frying-pan; fried meat'.

Formed on FRY *v.*, adop. of F *frire*.

full-mouth *n.* /'FUL MAuTh/ Dy 15. A four-year-old sheep. *EDD* records FULL-MOUTHED: 'of a sheep: four years old or more' from Wiltshire. *OED* defines the same as 'of cattle: having the mouth full of teeth', recorded from 1577.

fullered *adj.* /'FULΛD/ Dy 22. Having a concave groove. *EDD* records (from sY; Sa sWo) FULLER *n.* 'a blacksmith's term: a tool employed to

make the groove into which the nails are driven in a horse-shoe, the furrow round the undersurface of a horse-shoe'. *OED* records this sense, also 'a groove made by a fuller'.

furze-mill *n.* /'FŒ:Z MIL/ Dy: Spittal. A water-powered mill for crushing furze or gorse for fodder.

G

gad *v.* /GAD/ Gn 4. Of cattle: to run in a panicked state, e.g. when attacked by the warble-fly, or when the weather is hot. *EDD* records GAD 'of cattle: to run madly about, as if stung by the gadfly' from Y; Ch Db; Lei. *OED* records ("rarely used") from 1552 ("obsolete").

gaff *n.* /GAF/ Dy 19. A stick having a sharp iron hook at the end, used for landing fish. *EDD* records in Perthshire, Ayrshire; Galloway; wSo.

GAKE *v.* /GE:K/ WG 6. To yawn. Presumably a phonetic variant of GAPE, 13th-c. adop. of ON *gapa*.

galeeny, galeenyon *n.* (1) /GΛ'LI:NI:/ P 10/22, WG 6, Gw 4; /GΛ'LI:NYΛN/ Dy 20. A guinea-fowl. *EDD* records from Ch Sa Wa Wo Gl Ox; Sf; Brk Sr W So Co Sx.

(galeeny) (2) /'GLI:NI:/ SG 2. A very small hen.

OED records from 1796. Adop. of Spanish *gallina morisca*, lit. 'Moorish hen'.

gallows *adj.* /'GALΛS/ P 16. Wicked, naughty. *EDD* records sense 'depraved, wicked, rascally' from w.Sct; Cu eY wY; Wa Gl; Nth; and sense 'mischievous, wild, impish, tiresome, impudent, saucy' from Lakeland, We wY La; Ch St nwDb Sa Wa Wo He Gl; Nt L Lei. *OED* records from late ME in sense 'fit for the gallows', derived from the attributive use of GALLOWS *n.* < OE *galga*.

GAMBO *n.* /'GAMBO:/. * (1) Gn 6, P 23, WG 1, MG 3, Gw 9. A cart without wheels.

(2) P 10/12/17/19/23-24/26, Dy 4-5/24, WG 2/4, Gw 1/7-8. A farm-wagon (the fieldworkers note "with sides" at Dy 5, WG 4, "without sides" at WG 2). *SED* records at Sa 9-11, Mon 1/4, Gl 3(?).

(3) P 10/12/17-18/20-22/24-26, Dy 2/8-10/13/15-18/21-23 + Fishguard (R.E.), WG 1/6, MG 1-2, Gw 2/7-8. A farm-cart (with sides at WG 6).

EDD records in sense 'a simple kind of cart or trolley' from He; Rdn Bre s.Wales. *OED* records in sense 'a kind of sledge' ("Monmouthshire dialect") from 1836. Welsh *gambo* 'a dray'.

gambrel *n.* /'GAMBR(Λ)L/ P 5/12, WG 5. A rack-like structure for dressing pigs on. *EDD* records from Sct; n.Eng, Y La; Db sCh Sa Wa sWo He Gl; L Lei Nth Bd Sf; W wSo D Co Sr Ha + Isle of Wight. *OED* records from 1547. Perhaps an adop. of OF (Norman) **gamberel*.

gammit *adj.* /'GAMIT/ WG 6. Awkward in movement. *EDD* records GAMMY 'lame, crooked, injured, sore, feeble' from Nb La Y; Ch Sa Wa Gl; W D; Pem. Morgan, *Wanderings* (1862) records from Gower. Cf. F *gambi* and Welsh *cam* 'crooked'.

gammy *adj.* /'GAMI:/ SG 1. See GAMMIT above. *OED* records GAME in this sense from 1787 (Grose). Perhaps an adop. of F *gambi* 'bent, crooked'. Cf. also Welsh *cam* 'crooked'. Partridge, *Dictionary of Historical Slang*, records sense 'halt and maimed': "low colloquial", from 1876.

GAMMY-HANDED *adj.* /'GAMI:'HANDID/ MG 3, Gw 6. Left-handed. *SED* records GAMMY-FISTED/-HANDED/-PAWED at La 10/14; Ch 4, Sa 2; So 2-3/7/10/12, W 5/9. *OED* records GAMMY 'lame' from 1879; see also GAMMY above.

gamrel *n.* /'GAMR(Λ)L/ P 5/12, WG 5. A stick put through the legs of a slaughtered pig so as to hang it up. *EDD* records sense 'a crooked piece of wood used by butchers to expand and hang carcasses upon' from s.Sct; north country, La Y; sCh Db Sa Wa sWo He Gl; L Lei Nth Sf Bd; W K Sr Co D Do Ha + Isle of Wight.

GANG *n.* /GANg/ Dy 25. Dandruff.

gansey *n.* /'GANZI:/ Dy 19-20, WG 6. A thick jersey. *EDD* records from Shetland Isles; Y; Sf. *OED* records GUERNSEY 'a thick knitted vest or shirt worn by seamen', formed on the name of one of the Channel Islands.

GANT *n.* /GANT/ Dy 13. The gander. *EDD* records from Pem. *OED* records GANTE, obsolete form of GANNET 'the Solan goose' < OE *ganot*.

gants *n.pl.* /GANTS/ Dy 21. The iron strips that fasten a cradle to a scythe. *EDD* records GANT-RINGS from Surrey.

GAPING *gerund* /GE:PIN(g)/ P 8/10/12, WG 6. Yawning. *SED* records from N counties + Man; Ch Db St He Wo Wa Mon Gl Ox; Nt L Lei Nth Hu C Nf Sf Bk Bd Hrt Ess MxL; Brk D Co Ha. *OED* records this sense from 1440; "Now rare in s.Eng and in literature, common colloquially in midland and northern districts". ME adop. of ON *gapa* 'to gape'.

garget *n.* /'GA:GAT/ Dy 16/22. Mastitis. *EDD* records in sense 'a disease among animals, esp. among cattle and calves' from Bk and east Anglia. *OED* records in sense 'an inflamed condition of the head or throat in cattle and pigs' from 16th c. Perhaps formed on GARGET, GARGAT 'throat'.

GAUMLESS *adj.* /'GɔːMLʌS/ Gn 10. Stupid. *SED* records at Cu 3, Du 5, La 1/4-13, Y 6-8/15/17-19/21-24/26/28-29/32. ME adop. of ON *gaumr* masc., *gaum* fem. 'care, heed, notice' + OE *-lēas;* compound recorded from c.1746.

gawby *n.* /'GɔːBI:/ Gw 6. A fool. *EDD* records GABY in gen. dial. and colloquial use in Sct; Irel; Eng; also in form GOOBY sPem. *OED* records s.v. GABY from 18th c.

GAWK *v.i.* /GɔːK/ WG 6. To gape in astonishment. *SED* records at Cu 6, Du 3; He 6, Mon 2/7, Gl 7; Sr 5, K 3/6, Co 6.

gay *adj.* /GE:/ P 10. Of a horse: frisky. ME adop. of OF *gaie; OED* records this sense from 1826.

GEE-HO LINES *n.pl.* /'JO: LAiNZ/ P 15-16/18/24/26, Gw 4-5. Reins. *SED* records at Sa 8/11, He 1-2/7, Wo 1-3/5, Mon 2/6. *OED* records GEE-HO! 'a command to horses to turn right, go forward, or move faster' from the period 1668-71. OE *līne* 'a rope, line'.

GEE-HO TACK *n.* /'JO: TAK/. (1) Gw 1/6-7. Hames.

(gee-ho tack) (2) Gw 1. The whole harness used for ploughing. *EDD* records from He: 'for ploughing with two horses abreast'.

See GEE-HO LINES above. ME *rack* 'a fastening', doublet of OF *rache* 'fibula, large nail'

getting on my fins *participial phrase* /'GETIN ON MAi FINZ/ WG 3. Getting on my nerves.

gid *n.* /GID/ Dy 20, WG 2, MG 1 + Rhydri. A complaint affecting sheep, making them overturn, caused by pressure of an unborn lamb on the liver, sending blood to the sheep's head. *EDD* records from Sa Wo Gl; Lei Nth Hrt Sf Ess. Cf. GIDDY < OE *gidig* 'mad', lit. 'possessed by a god'.

GILT *n.* /GILT/ Gn 1-5/7-9, Cl 1-6, P 1-5/9-10/12-14/17/19-20/22/25-26, Dy 1/3/5/8-9/12-13/16-22/24-25, WG 2/4, MG 1/3, SG 1/3-4, Gw 2/5/7-9, /GE:LT/ WG 6. A young sow, before having her first litter. *SED* records from N counties + Man; Ch Db Sa St He Wo Wa Mon Ox; Nt L Lei R Nth Sf Bk Nf Ess MxL; So W Brk Sr K Co D Ha Sx. ME adop. of ON *gyltr*.

GIMMER *n.* /'GIMʌ/ Cl 7. A wether.

GIRDLE *n.* /'GARDL/ Dy: Fishguard (R.E.) The girth of a harness. *SED* records at Ess 1. OE *gyrdel* 'belt worn round the waist'.

girl *n.* /GEL/ SG 1-2. A term of address.

girt *n.* /GŒ:T/ Dy 14. The inside of grain.

GIRTS *n.* /GŒ:TS/ Dy 20. Porridge. *EDD* records GIRTY-MILK 'milk porridge' from e.Eng ("not known to our correspondents") and GURDIE MILK AND BARLEY SINKERS 'a diet consisting of "reamed" milk thickened with flour and seasoned with salt, in which are dropped pieces of barley bread' from Cornwall.

glaster *n.* /'GLASTʌ/ WG 6. A drink made from milk and water. *EDD* records from Ch Sa; Fli Dnb Mtg Pem, s.Wales. Welsh *glas dwr* lit. 'blue water'.

GLAT *n.* /GLAT/ P 5/7-9/11-13/15/17/19-20/22-23/25-26, Gw 1-8. A sheep-hole in a hedge. *SED* records at Sa 1/4-5, He 1-4/6, Mon 2/5-6, Gl 3.

GLAT *v.* /GLAT/ P 9/12/16/19/22-26, MG 1, Gw 1/3-5. To plash a

hedge. *EDD* records GLATTING gerund 'mending the gaps in hedges' from Sa He.

glether *n.* /'GLEÐA/ Dy 19. A certain type of bush, eighteen inches tall, with wide leaves.

gloy *n.* /GLOi/ WG 4-5. Wheaten straw used for thatching houses. *EDD* records from Sct; Irel; Gower in sense 'refuse straw after the "reed" has been taken out'. *OED* records in sense 'straw' from 14th c. Adop. of OF *glui*.

glut *n.* /GLʌT/ Gw 4. A drop, a mouthful. *EDD* records from Galloway; Nb Cu. *OED* records in a similar sense from 1533. Adop. of OF *glout* 'a gulp'.

glut *v.* /GLʌT/ Gw 4. To swill, wash out.

go away thee! *exclamation* /'G WAi ÐI:/ Dy 20. Get away! -- an expression of incredulity.

GOBLET *n.* /'GOBLʌT/ WG 2. A gosling.

GOBBLE *n.* /'GOBL/ WG 6. The wattles of the gander. *SED* records GOBBLE(S) at Y 30; Sa 6/10, Wo 2.

GOBBLETS *n.pl.* /'GOBLʌTS/ Gw 9. The wattles of the gander. *SED* records GOBBLET(S) at Wo 7; Ess 5; So 7. Perhaps this and GOBBLE (see above) are connected with GOB 'the mouth', of Celtic origin and recorded from before 1550.

goblin-sack *n.* /'GOBLIN SAK/ Gw 8. A large sack used after threshing.

golby *n.* /'GOLBI:/ SG 3. A fir-cone.

golden chain *n.* /'GO:LDʌN 'ChE:N/ P 13, Dy 10/16-17. Laburnum. *EDD* records from Sa Wa Wo Gl Ox; Nth; Brk W Do wSo Co D. OED records as "dialectal". Cf. Welsh *tresi aur*.

GOOSEGOGS *n.pl.* /'GU:SGOGZ/ WG 2. Gooseberries. *SED* records from La Y; Ch Sa St He Wo Wa Mon Gl Ox; L Lei Nth Nf Bk Bd Ess MxL; So W Brk K Co D Do Sx.

gordons *n.pl.* /'GɔːDNZ/ Dy 22. Portable feeding-tanks.

GORING *pr.pple* /'GɔːRIN/ WG 4. Of cows: butting. *SED* records at Nb 5, Y 26/33.

GORMERS *n.pl.* /'GɔːMʌZ/ Cl 6, P 9. Cart-ladders. *SED* records from Y; Db Sa St; Nt L Lei.

GORNOWLS *n.pl.* /'GɔːNLZ/ P 5/10. Cart-ladders.

goslings *n.pl.* /'GOZLINgZ/ Dy 13. Willow catkins. *EDD* records in sense 'the male catkin of the willow, *Salix caprea*, and other species of *Salix*' from Cu, Ch Sa Wa, Nth, e Anglia, C Nf Sf nEss; W Co Ha Sx. *OED* records from 1706.

GRACHAN *n.* /'GRAXAN/ Dy 10-12, MG 3, SG 1. The ridge of a hay-stack.

grachens *n.pl.* /'GRAXENZ/ P 17. Small fish akin to trout. *EDD* records in singular in sense 'a very diminutive thing' from Mtg. Welsh *gwrachen y môr* 'wrasse'.

gradies *n.pl.* /'GRE:DI:Z/, /'GRAiDI:Z/ Dy 13. Traces on a plough.

graig *n.* /GRAiG/ SG 4. A grassy slope rising from marshland. Presumably a transferred meaning of Welsh *craig* 'rock, crag'.

GRAIN *n.* /GRE:N/. P 5. A prong of an agricultural fork. *SED* records from N counties (not Man); Ch Db Sa St Gl Ox; Nt; W Brk K Do Ha. ME adop. of ON *grein*.

GRAINS *n.pl.* /GRE:NZ/ Gn 2. Scraps left behind when hot fat is drawn off after rendering pigs' kidney-fat.

GRANCH *v.* /GRANSh/ P 5/9, Dy 14, WG 6, SG 1. To crunch apples or biscuits noisily with the teeth. *SED* records at La 7; Sa 1/3/7-10, He 1-5, Wo 2-4, Wa 5, Gl 1. *OED* records (in regional dialects) from 1886. Onomatopoeic.

GRANDGE *v.t.* /GRANJ/ WG 6. To crunch (e.g. biscuits) noisily with the teeth.

GRANNY-JUMP-OUT-OF-BED *n.* /'GRANI: JʌMP 'AuT ʌ BED/ Gw 6-7. Bindweed. From the action of pinching the sepals to make the calyx jump in the air.

grate *v.* /GRE:T/ P 4. To rake.

GREAVES *n.pl.* /GRI:VZ/ Dy 24, WG 3-5, /GRI:Z/ WG 2. Scraps left behind when hot fat is drawn off after rendering pigs' kidney-fat. *SED* records at W 5. *OED* records in sense 'the refuse of tallow' from 1614.

grey-fly *n.* /'GRE: FLAi/ Dy 21 + Llansadurnen. A horse-fly. Cf. Welsh *cleren lwyd*.

grig *v.* /GRIG/ Dy 13. To squeeze,

pinch. *EDD* records from So D.

grin *v.* /GRIN/ Dy 20. To trap. *EDD* records from Sct, Cai Edinburgh Gall; n.Irel; Nb; Sa. OE *grinian*.

grin *n.* /GRIN/ Cl 3, P 10. A snare (at Cl 3, a rabbit-snare). *EDD* records from Cai Abd Per Dmb Ayr Lnk Edinburgh Peb Slk Rxb Kcb; n.Irel; Nb wY La; Ch Db Sa; Ess; Co, Isle of Wight; Mtg. Cf. GRIN *v.* above.

grinshy-granshies *n.pl.* /'GRINShI:-'GRANShI:Z/ SG 3. Young dock-leaves.

grip *n.* /GRIP/ Dy 13, Gw 8, /GRAiP/ WG 3. A drainage-channel; a ditch at the side of a lane. *EDD* records from Sct; Irel; Eng. Harris records from Pem. ME *grip*.

GRISCINS *n.pl.* /'GRISKINZ/ P 26. Scraps left behind when hot fat is drawn off after rendering pigs' kidney-fat. Presumably formed on ME *grys* 'a little pig'.

groe *n.* /GRO:/ P 3. A piece of low-lying land.

GROOPING *n.* /'GRU:PIN/ Cl 3. The drain in a cow-house. *SED* records at La 11/14; Sa 2; *EDD* from sCh. OE *grȳpe* + -ING.

gross *adj.* /GRO:S/ Dy 23. Fat. *EDD* records from Y; Bd; K So Co D. *OED* records ("obsolete") from 15th-17th cc. Adop. of F *gros*.

***GROUND-CAR** *n.* /'GRAuND KA:/ P 26. A cart without wheels. *EDD* records from Sa; w.Eng.

GROUND-ELLERN *n.* /'GRAuND 'ELΛN/ P 15-17 + Howey, Cwmbach. The elder bush, *Sambucus ebulus*. *EDD* records from s.Eng and Isle of Wight. OE *ellern*. Cf. ELLER above.

GROUND-MICE *n.pl.* /'GRAuN(D) MAiS/ P 1/19. Shrewmice. *SED* records at Sa 3-4; So 7, D 4/11, Ha 7.

GROUND-PLATE *n.*: see PLATE.

GROUND-SHEET *n.* /'GRAuND ShI:T/ Gn 1. The sole of a plough.

(TEA-) GROUTS *n.pl.* /(TI:) GRAuTS/ P 10/18, Dy 12/20-21/24-25, WG 4-6, Gw 5. Tea-dregs. *SED* records from Sa Wa Gl Ox; Bk Bd Hrt Ess MxL; So W Brk Sr Co Do Ha Sx. OE *grūt*. .

growth *n.* /GRO:Th/ Gn 2. The part of a corn-stack about the foot or base, where the stack widens, before growing narrower again towards the top.

GRUELS *n.pl.* /GRIuZ/ WG 6. Scraps left behind after rendering pigs' kidney-fat. *SED* records from D 1-4.

GULF *v.* /GΛLF/ P 19, Dy 4. To drink in a noisy, ill-mannered way. *SED* records from Y 14; *EDD* from Cu; Ch. *OED* records sense 'to swallow like a gulf' from 1807. Formed on GULF *n.*, ME adop. of OF *golfe*.

GULGE *v.* /GΛLJ/ WG 4. To eat or drink noisily. *EDD* records GULCH 'to eat or drink voraciously' in gen. dial. use in Sct, Eng, America. Altered form of ME *gulchen* that is of echoic origin.

GULL *n.* /GΛL/ MG 1. A gosling. *SED* records from Sa He Wo Mon Gl.

GULLY[1] *n.* /'GΛLI:/. P 5/9/15-16/19. A gosling. *SED* records at Ch 5-6, Sa 2/5/7-11, St 4-5/8, He 1/4-7, Wo 1/4, Mon 1/3/6, Gl 3. *EDD* records from sCh Sa; Rdn. Prob. a substantive use of GULL *adj.* 'gold', ME adop. of ON *gull* + -Y that forms pet-names and derivatives expressing familiarity.

***GULLY[2]** *n.* /'GΛLI:/ MG: Cwmfelin (S.O'B.) A dry-stone enclosure for sheep.

gurgeons *n.pl.* /'GŒ:JINZ/ P 25. The middle part of wheat when ground. *EDD* records in sense 'coarse refuse from flour, the finer sort of bran, "pollard"' from Sa He Wa sWo Gl Ox; W Do So D Ha + Isle of Wight.

GUTSE *v.* /GΛTS/ P 22, WG 3, MG: Hengoed. To drink noisily. *SED* records at Mon 7; D 5/8-9/11. Perhaps an altered form of GUT *v.*; cf. Anglo-Welsh (Gw: Newport) ROMPSE 'romp'. *OED* records GUT *v.* ("vulgar") 'to gormandise, cram the guts, eat greedily' from 1616. Formed on GUT *n.* (OE *guttas* pl.)

GUTTER *n.* /'GΛTΛ/ WG 1. A rivulet. This sense is recorded in ME. Adop. of OF *gutiere, goutiere*.

GWADDOTTYN *n.* /GWA'ÐOTIN/ P 21. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs.

GWATHEL *n.* /'GWAÐΛL/ P 16. Rubbish, especially that left behind when moving house. Cf. Welsh *gweddill* 'remnant'.

GWDIHW *n.* /'GUDI:'HU:/ Dy 4, P 7/15/19. The owl.

GWENCI *n.* /'GWENKI:/ Dy 4/8/15/

22. The weasel. See also WINCI.

GWRYSG *n.* /GRIShK/, /GWISK/ Dy 8/10/15–17/23. Potato-haulms.

H

HAD-LESTR *n.* /'HA:D LESTR/ Dy 10 + Llandovery. A seed-vessel used when sowing by hand. Lit. 'seed-vessel'.

HADRIC *n.* /'HADRIK/ Dy 6. A seed-vessel used when sowing by hand. Presumably Welsh *had* 'a seed' + ?

haggard *n.* /'HAGΛD/ Dy 7–8/11/13–17/19–22/24–25 + Llansadurnen, Llandowror, Pendine, Red Roses, Tavernspite. /'HAGA:D/ WG 3. A garth in which hay is stored, a stackyard. *EDD* records in Sct; Irel; Man; Cth. Harris records from Pem. *OED* records "in Ireland and the Isle of Man" from 16th c. Cf. ON *hey-garðr*.

HAGS *n.pl.* /HAGZ/ Dy 8. Ticks on sheep.

HAIR-GRASS *n.* /'HE:R GRAS/ Gn 4. Goose-grass.

HAIT OFF! *exclamation.* /E:T ɔ:F/ P 12. A command to horses to turn right. *SED* records HAIT (UP)! from L 9/11–13/15, Lei 1/3/6, R 2, Nth 2. ME; cf. Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* D 1542–43 (where however it seems to mean 'Go on!'): "The carter smoot, and cryde, as he were wood,/ Hayt, Brok! hayt, Scot! What spare ye for the stones?"

HALF A BULL *n.* /'HA:F Λ BUL/ Gn 5. A half-crown piece.

half-cast *n.* /'HA:F-KAST/ Dy 22. A male horse that is half-castrated.

hamlet *n.* /'HAMLΛT/ Dy 19. A house in poor repair.

hanch *n.* /HANSh/ Dy 17. A bite (from, e.g., a plum). See HANCH *v.*

HANCH *v.* /ANSh/ Dy 8. To crunch apples or biscuits noisily with the teeth. *SED* records at Y 2. *EDD* records sense 'to hide, snap at with the teeth as a dog does ("also used figuratively") from Sct; Irel; Nb Cu La Y; Ch St Wa Gl Ox; Nth; So W D. *OED* records ("now chiefly Scottish") from ME; adop. of obsolete F *hancher* 'to gnash or scratch at with the teeth', on which the noun (see above) is formed.

HAND-LES *n.* /'HAND-LES/ Dy: Fishguard (R.E.) A container used when sowing seeds by hand. OE *hand* + Welsh *llestr* 'vessel'.

hand-mow *n.* /'HAND-MO:/ Dy: Spittal. A mow of 25–30 sheaves. *EDD* records from Somerset.

HAND-PITCH *n.* /'HAND-PICh/ Dy 8. A hay-fork.

HANGS *n.pl.* /HANgZ/ Gn 5. Hinges. *SED* records HANGS-TREE 'the hanging-post of a gate' from He.

HANGSTREE *n.* /'ANgSTRI:/ P 19 + Howey. The hanging-post of a gate. *SED* records from He. Compound formed on HANG (OE *hangian* v.t., ON *hanga* v.t.) + OE *trēow* 'piece of timber'.

HANTRY, HANTRIES *n.* /'(H)ANTRI:(Z)/ Dy 12–14/19–20. Hames.

HAPSING-POST *n.* /'APSIN PO:ST/ WG 6. The shutting-post of a gate. *SED* records at W 7, Co 7, D 1–3/11. OE *hæpsian* + -ING + *post*.

harass *n.* /'HORΛS/ WG 3, /'HARΛS/ WG 4. A harrow.

HARE-GRASS *n.* /'HE:R GRAS/ Gn 4. Goose-grass.

harn *n.* /HARN/ Dy 22. A half-crown token given by a farmer on hiring a servant.

HARRY-LONG-LEGS *n.* /'(H)ARI: 'LONg-LEGZ/ Gn 9, P 7/9–10/14–15/17–19. A daddy-long-legs. *SED* records from Ch Db Sa St He Wa Wo Gl Ox; Lei Nth; So Co D.

HARVEST-RAILS *n.pl.* /'(H)A:VIST RE:LZ/ Dy 7/11/14/23–25. Cart-ladders. *SED* records from Man 1–2. OE *hærfest, herfest* + ME *reyle, raile* adop. of OF *reille* 'iron rod'.

HASLET *n.* /'(H)AZLΛT/. (1) Dy 9–10/17. The pluck of a slaughtered animal. *SED* records at Ha 3.

(haslet) (2) Dy 12/20. A pig's ear when slaughtered. Also, at Dy 20, applied colloquially to the human ear.

OED records in various senses, including 'pig's fry', though without specific reference to the ear of the pig. ME adop. of OF *hastelet* 'roasted meat'.

HATRIDGE *n.* /'HATRIJ/ Dy 12–14. Charlock.

hay-borer *n.* /'HE:-Bɔ:RΛ/ Dy 21. An implement for letting air into a hay-stack that is in danger of over-

heating. Sections can be added as the boring proceeds.

HAY-CRATCH *n.* : see CRATCH *n.* (1).

HAY-WALK *n.* : see WALK.

HAYLY-GAYLY *n.* /'HE:LI 'GE:LI:/ P 5. A see-saw. *SED* records at Sa 6.

haze *n.* /HE:S/, /HE:Z/ Gn 4. A type of reed with a long hollow stem and "fluffy brown feathers" (white in autumn) at its top.

HEADGROW *n.* /'(H)EDGRO:/ P 2/5/9. A second crop of grass, aftermath. *SED* records at Ch 4-6, Sa 2-3/6. *OED* records as a dialectal form of EDGREW, EDGROW formed from OE *ed-* 'again' + *grōwan* 'to grow'; compound recorded in ME.

HEAD-POST *n.* /'HED PO:ST/ P 5. The hanging-post of a gate. *SED* records at L 3. OE *hēafod* + *post*.

head-stall *n.* /'HEDSTɔ:L/ WG 4. A leather halter used in a stable.

heck *n.* /HEK/ Dy: Red Roses. A jump. Cf. Welsh *herc* 'a hop'. See next item.

heck *v.* /HEK/ Dy 13. To hop. *EDD* records from So; Pem in sense 'to hop on one leg'. Cf. Welsh *hercian* 'to hop, limp, stutter'.

HEDGE-PIG *n.* /'(H)EJ-PIG/ Cl 5, P 5. The hedgehog. *SED* records at Ox 3; Brk 5. OE *hegg*, **hecg* + ME *pigge*; compound recorded from 1605.

heel-rake *n.* /'(H)I:L RE:K/ P 5/12, Gw 8. A large rake for turning hay, having long, curved teeth, and used by hand. *EDD* records from Ch Sa He Wo Wa Gl Ox; Lei, midlands; Brk, Isle of Wight.

heft *v.* /HEFT/ Dy 13. To lift. *EDD* records from Sct; Irel; midland and southern counties of Eng. *OED* records from before 1661. Apparently formed on HEFT *n.* 'weight', a late derivative of HEAVE *v.*; apparently analogical, cf. WEAVE: WEFT.

HELL *n.* /HEL/ Gn 5-6. The ash-hole of a fire-grate. OE *hel(l)*. Cf. PURGATORY below.

helly *v.* /'HELI:/ WG 5. To conceal, cover (sometimes applied to covering-over potatoes). *EDD* records s.v. HEAL from Sct; Shetland and Orkneys; Cai Abd; wY; So K Co D Sx. OE *helian*.

HELMS *n.pl.* /HELMZ/ WG 3-6, MG 3. Potato-haulms. *SED* records at Cu 2, Y 26; Sa 3, Gl 5, Ox 4, Nf 3, Bk 4-5; So 1-2/7-9/11-13, Brk 2, Sr 1, K 6, Do 2-3/5, Sx 6.

HELVE *n.* /HELV/ Dy 14. The shaft of a spade. *SED* records at Wa 7, Bk 2. OE *helfe*.

HENS' HOUSE *n.* /'HENZUS/ WG 5, /'HENZAuS/ WG 3-4/6. A hen-house. *SED* records at Nf 5/9/11; So 3.

HESK[1] *n.* /HESK/ WG 3/5. A cough: used of people and animals at WG 5, usually of animals at WG 3.

hesk[2] *n.* /HESK/ Dy 21. A thistle.

hesper *v.t.* /'(H)ESPʌ/ P 16. To harass, worry. *EDD* records in Sa He Wo. *OED* records s.v. HUSPIL, -EL. ME adop. of F *houspiller* 'to maltreat by dragging about and shaking'.

hethering *n.* /'(H)EDʌRIN/ P 16. Long hedging-wood used for finishing the top of a hedge. *EDD* records in Sa.

hettle *n* /'HETL/ Gw 4. A large stinging-nettle. *EDD* records from Gl. *OED* records ETTLE "dialectal form of NETTLE" from 1688. Presumably by metanalysis and, at Gw 4, insertion of prosthetic initial /H/.

high-back *n.* /HAi BAK/ WG 4. A pig-a-back.

HILE *v.* /(H)AiL/. (1) P 15-16/19/22/25. Of cows: to butt. *SED* records at He 2-5/7, Wo 4, Mon 1-3.

(2) P 15, WG 1/3. Of pigs: to root up the ground.

HINGE *n.* /HINJ/ SG 2/4. The pluck of a slaughtered animal. *SED* records at Gl 6; So 1-2/6/8-9/12, W 3/6-9, Co 4/6-7, D 1-5/7-11, Do 1-5, Ha 3. Of obscure origin: ME *heng*, *heeng*, *hing* of which, says Onions, the pronunciation with [dʒ] is not recorded before the 16th c. This sense is recorded from 1469.

HINTING(S) *n.pl.* /'HINTINZ/ WG 5, /'HINTIN/ WG 3-4. The headlands of a ploughed field. *OED* records HENTING with this sense from 1733. Origin not known.

hippety-hoy *n.* /'(H)IPʌTI: 'HOi/ WG 5. A youth aged about seventeen. *EDD* records from Sf; Ha.

hippish *adj.* /'(H)IPISh/ WG 3. Angry. *EDD* records HIPPED 'out of temper, vexed, cross' from wY; Nt swL Lei. *OED* records HIPPISH

'somewhat hypochondriacal; low-spirited' from 1706. HIP 'morbid depression' (variant of HYP, short for HYPOCHONDRIACAL) + -ISH.

HOARDING *gerund* /'HɔːRDINg/ Dy: Fishguard (R.E.) Leaving a cow unmilked before going to market, in order to make her udder look bigger. OE *hordian* 'to stock'.

hobble *n.* /'(H)OBL/ Dy 21. A piece of casual work, a remunerative "side-line". *EDD* records from Glamorganshire.

hobble *v.* /'(H)OBL/ Dy 21 + Llandovery, Llanelli (P.D.), WG: Swansea. To make a living as a casual labourer.

HOD *n.* /HAD/ Cl 6. A potato-clamp. *SED* records at Sa 2/4-5/11. Origin obscure.

HODGE *n.* /HOJ/ Cl 3. The intestines of a pig. *EDD* records from Cu; Ch Sa Wa; Nt L.

(POTATO-) HOG[1] *n.* /(BA'TE:TO:) HOG/ Cl 2-3. A potato-clamp. Origin obscure: first recorded c. 1800.

HOG[2] /HOG/ Gn 3, P 6/9/11-12/21. A ewe-lamb. Late OE *hogg*.

hog *v.* /HOG/ Dy 21. To dock the mane and tail of a horse. *EDD* records in sense 'to hack, cut off roughly' from sWo. *OED* records from 1769. Ultimate origin unknown.

HOGGET *n.* /'(H)OGIT/. (1) P 22, Gw 6. A newly-born male lamb; also at Gw 6 a male lamb before castration.

(2) Gn 3, P 6/9/11-12/21, Dy 23, SG 4. A ewe-lamb. *SED* records at L 15, Hu 1, C 2, Nf 1-2/5/9-11/13, Sf 1/4-5, Hrt 1, Ess 15; K 1/6, Co 2/7.

(3) Gn 1, Cl 4, Dy 7/17/19-20/22. A wether. *SED* records at Mon 2; Nth 1, Nf 3-4/7/9/11-12, Sf 3, Ess 1/9/13.

(4) Dy 23, WG 4, SG 4. A ewe-hog. *SED* records at Ch 4; L 15, Hu 1, C 2, Nf 2/5/9-11/13, Sf 1/4-5, Hrt 1, Ess 15; K 6, Co 2/7.

ME adop. of AN *hoget*.

HOGGISH *adj.* /'HOGISh/ WG 3. Of sows: on heat.

hogo *n.* /'HO:GO:/ P: Howey. An unpleasant smell. *EDD* records from Irel; Nb Y; Nth Hrt, east Anglia; So W K Ha + Isle of Wight; America. *OED* records from 1653. F *haut gout*.

hold *v.t.* /HAuLD/, /HAuLT/ P 20 + Cwmbach Llechryd. To maintain, provide with the necessities of life. *EDD* records from Sct, Shetland Isles. OE *haldan (healdan)* Germanic verb with primitive sense 'watch, look after', also 'to pasture cattle', cf. OE *sceap healdan*, ON *halda fé*.

hold thy jaw! *imperative phrase* /'HO:LD ÐI Jɔː/ WG 5. Shut up!

hold thy prate! *imperative phrase* /HO:LD ÐI PRE:T/ WG 3. Shut up!

HOLE *v.* /(H)UL/ P 15-17/19/22-23 + Howey, /WUL/ P 20. Of pigs: to root up the ground with the snout. OE *holian* 'to hollow out, excavate'.

holy stoning *n.* /'HO:LI 'STO:NINg/ Dy 21. Donkey stone for cleaning floors. *OED* records from 1823.

honer *adj.* /'(H)O:NA/ P: Howey. Keen (on); longing (for). *EDD* records HONE *v.* 'to pine (for)' from n.Eng; Sa St Wa Wo; D. *OED* records the same from 17th c. Adop. of OF *hogner, hoigner*, Norman dialect *honer* 'to grumble, repine'.

honey-cap *n.* /'HANI: KAP/ Gw: general (F.J.H.). The lark.

hook-and-crook *n.* /'HUK AN 'KRUK/ Gw 9. A sickle-and-stick for holding grass to be cut.

hooking *n.* /'(H)UKIN/, /'YAKIN/ WG: Middleton, SG 3. A stint of work, usually followed by an interval then another stint. *EDD* records HOOKINGS 'two long spells of work, with an interval of rest in between' from Shropshire.

HOOP *n.* /(H)U:P/ Cl 3, P 5/13, WG 1/3/6. The tire of a cart-wheel. *SED* records in N counties + Man; Ch Db Sa St Wo Gl; Nt L Lei Bd. Late OE *hōp*.

HOP *v.* /HOP/ Dy 16/23, WG 5. To bounce. *SED* records at So 10, Co 6, D 4, Do 4. OE *hoppian*.

HOPPER *n.* /'(H)OPA/. (1) P 3/5-13/15-22 + Howey, WG 3/6, Gw 4/6/8. A leather bag used to hold seeds that are sown by hand.

(2) P 8/13, Gw 1-2/4. A wicker basket for horse-fodder. *SED* records at R 2.

ME *hoper*.

HORNS *n.pl.* /HɔːNS/ Gn 4. The handles of a scythe. *SED* records at La 9, but cf. also Welsh *corn* = both 'horn' and 'handle'.

(IRON-/WOODEN-) HORSE *n.* /('AiYAN-/'WUDN-) '(H)ɔːS/ P 6-7/9, Dy 10. A stick for supporting the

shaft of a cart when the horse is given a rest. *SED* records IRON HORSE as an "unwanted response" at Sx 6.

horse gêr *n.* /'H)ɔ:S GE:/ Dy 21. A horse-drawn milking-machine. The second element is presumably a form of *car* 'car, trap'.

horse-frame *n.* /'HɔːS FRE:M/ Dy 24-25. A hay-rake drawn by horses. *EDD* records from nY; Nf.

horse-rake *n.* /'HɔːS RE:K/ Cl 2, Dy 24-25. A rake drawn by horses, used for clearing the cornfield after harvesting. *EDD* records sense 'hay-rake drawn by horses' from Nf. *OED* records from 1822.

HORT *v.* /HɔːT/ P 12. Of pigs: to root up the ground with the snout.

hot *v.t.* /HOT/ Gw 6. To heat. *EDD* records from Y; Ch Db Sa Wa Gl Ox; Nt nL R Lei Nth Hu; W Sr D Sx. *OED* records from 1561: "now colloquial or vulgar". OE *hâtian* later formed afresh from *hât* 'hot' adj.

HOUSING *n.* /'HAuZINg/ P 26. A wicker basket for horse-fodder.

HOVEL *n.*: see (CART-) HOVEL.

hucksing *gerund.* /'HʌKSIN/ WG 5. Trimming rabbits that have been caught and killed.

HUD *v.* /HʌD/ Dy 24. To remove stalks from red or black currants. *EDD* records sense 'to shell peas, to remove the husk from beans or walnuts' from Wo; east Anglia; So W Brk. Presumably formed on HUD *n.* 'husk', recorded by *OED* from ME, "obsolete except dialectally", of uncertain origin.

HUD *n.* /HʌD/ Cl 6. A potato-clamp.

HULL *n.* /HʌL/ Cl 6, P 19. A pea-pod. *SED* records at Nb 1-3; Ch 5, Sa 1-2/4/6-7/10-11, St 7, Wo 6. OE *hulu* 'a husk'.

HULL *v.* /HʌL/ Gw 7/9. To shell peas. *SED* records from Nb 1/3; Ch 4/6, Db 6, Sa 7, St 1, Wo 2. Presumably formed on HULL *n.*

huller *n.* /'HʌLʌ/ SG 4. A machine for obtaining clover-seed from the heads of the clover. *EDD* records from wSo. OE *hulu* 'a husk' + -ER < OE *-ere* agentive suffix.

humbug *n.* /'HʌMBUG/ WG 3. A nuisance.

HUMOUR *.n.* /'(H)YU:Mʌ/ Gw 6/9. Pus from a boil. *SED* records at Wa 2; So 1/5/8, Sr 2-3, D 9, Sx 1-2/6. ME adop. of Anglo-French *(h)umour.*

HUMP *n.* /HʌMP/ Gn 2. A potato-clamp.

hunch *n.* /(H)ʌNSh/ Dy 13. A large slice. *EDD* records from n.Eng, La Y; Ch He Wa; Nt L R Lei Bd, east Anglia, Nth; Brk Co D Ha IOW Sx.

HUNT *v.* /HʌNT/ Cl 6. Of cows: to butt.

hunters *n.pl.* /'HʌNTʌZ/ Cl 2. Sheep that jump over hedges and other barriers.

HUSK[1] *n.* /HʌSK/ P 22. A pea-pod. *SED* records at Db 3, St 3/6-7; Nf 6, Sf 2, Ess 1. ME; prob. an adop. of Low German *huske* 'little house, core of fruit, sheath'.

husk[2] *n.* /HʌSK/ WG 4, MG 1, SG 1/3. A coughing disease in cattle. *OED* records from 18th c.; origin obscure.

husk[3] *n.* /HʌSK/ Dy 14. The worm that causes coughing in cows.

HUSK *v.i.* /HʌSK/ Dy 7. Of animals: to cough. *SED* records, referring to human beings and/or animals, at Sa 4/8/10-11, He 1-2/6; Sf 4, Bk 2, Ess 9; D 5/7. There are also examples of HUSK *n.* 'a cough' in *SED.*

huss! *exclamation* /HʌS/ P 16. An exclamation encouraging a dog to give chase. *EDD* records from Gl; So.

I

idioval *adj.* /IDI:-'O:VʌL/ SG 4. Idle.

idle ewe *n.* /AiDL YO:/ WG 5. A ewe that has lost a lamb.

IDLE JACK *n.* /'AiDL JAK/ Gw 8. A loose piece of skin at the base of the finger-nail. *SED* records IDLE BACK at Y 19/25/27/33; Nt 1/3-4, L 2-9/11-12.

ILT[1] *n.* /ILT/. Gw 7/9. Chaff.

ILT[2] *n.* /ILT/ Gw 1/4. A piglet.

IMPLEMENT-SHED *n.* Gn 3. A cart-shed.

in-by *n.* /'IN-BAi/ Gn 9. All the land, cultivated and arable, attached to a farm.

INE *v.* /AiN/ Gw 7. Of cows: to butt each other.

INNINGS *n.* /'ININZ/ SG 2. The

pluck of a slaughtered animal.

in under *adv. phrase and prep.phrase.* /'IN 'ANDA/ MG 2, Gw: Newport. Underneath; under. EDD records from Shetland Isles; n.Irel; wY; America.

IPPLES *n.pl.* /'IPLZ/. (1) P 1. Cart-ladders.

(2) P 1. The end-board of a cart. Cf. DRIBBLES and DRIPPLES above.

IRON COURIER *n.* /'AiYAN 'KU:RI:YA/ Dy 21. The sole of a plough.

IRON HORSE *n.*: see HORSE.

J

JAC BOLOL *n.* /'JAK BO'LOL/ Cl 4. The Bogeyman.

JACK[1] *n.* /JAK/. Gn 10, P 19. A stick for supporting the shaft of a cart when the horse is given a rest. *OED* gives many examples of JACK, basically = 'a man, boy', applied to parts of machines, tools and the like that can be thought of as doing the work of a man or boy. ME *Jakke.*

jack[2] /JAK/. Dy 13-14/25. The stomach of a pig; also (facetiously) the human stomach at Dy 14.

JACK-LANTERN *n.* /'JAK 'LANTAN/ Dy 15. A daddy-long-legs.

JACKY-JUMPER *n.* /'JAKI: 'JAMPA/ Cl 2, Dy 8/11/18 + Pontiets. A daddy-long-legs.

JACK(Y)-LONG-LEGS *n.* /'JAK(I:) 'LONg-LEGZ/ P 20/26, Dy 8-10/16/22, WG 1-2, MG 3, SG 3-4, Gw 1-6/8-9; /'ChAKI: LONgLEGZ/ WG 3. A daddy-long-legs.

JANGLE *v.i.* /'JANg(G)L/ Gn 1, Cl 1-2/4-5. To gossip idly, chatter. *EDD* records from Sct; Ch Sa; eSf; wSo. ME adop. of OF *jangler;* cf. also Welsh *jangl(i)o.*

JANGLER *n.* /'JANgGLA(R)/ Gn 1, Cl 1-2/4-5. One who spends a lot of time gossipping. JANGLE as above + -ER < OE *-ere* agentive suffix.

JIBBER *n.* /'JIBA/ Gn 3-4/7, Cl 2-4, P 1/5/9/12-14/23/25, Dy 9/14, WG 4-6, MG 1/3, SG 1-4, Gw 3/7. A horse that is stubborn and refuses to move. *SED* records from Nb Cu Du La Y Man; Ch Db Sa St Wo Wa; all EM counties; all S counties.

JIBBONS, SHIBWNS *n.pl.* /'JIBANZ/, P 23/25 + Howey, Dy 3/5/13 + Pontiets. WG 3, MG 2 + Rhydri (S.B.), Tonteg (H.S.), SG 2-4, Gw 1-9; /'ChIBANZ/ SG 2; /'ShIBUNZ/, /'ShIBANZ/ WG 3-6, SG 1/3. Spring onions. *SED* records at He 4-6, Mon 1-3/5-7.

JINGLES *n.pl.* /'JINgGLZ/ Cl 1, P 1. Icicles.

Joan *n.* /JO:N/ MG 1. A name often given to a female pet lamb.

JOEY-LAMB *n.* /'JO:WI:-LAM/ Gw 6. A pet-lamb.

Johnny-Onions *n.*: see SHWNI-WYNWYNS.

jugglemire *n.* /'JAGLMAiYA/ WG 5 + Middleton. A quagmire. *EDD* records from Nf; w. country; Devon.

just now *adv. phrase* /'JAST NAu/. P 1. Immediately. *EDD* records from Sct; n.Eng, Cu We La eY wY; Ch nwDb Sa Wo Wa Gl; Nt nL Lei Bd Hu Nth; D. Cf. NOW JUST below.

K

KEATS *n.pl.* /KI:TS/ Gn 4. Fleas.

KECK *v.* /KEK/ P 10. To cough. *SED* records at Bd 2; So 1, W 4, Ha 3. *OED* records from 1601 but with reference to retching or vomiting. Echoic origin.

KECK-FISTED *adj.* /'KEK 'FISTID/ P: Howey, Gw 6. Left-handed. *SED* records KECK-FISTED/-HANDED at He 2/5/7, Mon 1-2; Ess 12; Do 5. OE *cacc* 'blind' + *fist* + -ED pa.pple suffix.

KEDLOCK, KEGLOCK, KETLOCK *n.* /'KEDLOK/ P 5-9/11-13/18; /'KEGLOK/ P 4; /'KETLOK/ P 1-2. Charlock. *OED* says: "Apparently represents OE *cedelc* 'herb mercury', of unknown etymology; the difficulties as to form and original meaning are the same as in the base of the synonym CHARLOCK." *SED* records KEDLOCK(S) from Y Db Sa St; Lei; Sr; KEGLOCK from Y; KETLOCK(S) from La Y; Wa; Nt L.

keech *v.* /'KI:Ch/ WG 5. To clog.

KEEK *n.* /KI:K/ P: Cwmbach Llechryd, WG 5. The throat.

keek *v.* /KI:K/ WG 3. To look.

EDD records from Sct; Irel; Nb Du Cu La Y Man; Nth.

keen *adj.* /KYAiN/ P 15-16 + Howey. Luxuriant in growth.

***KEEP** *v.t.* /KI:P/. (1) Gn 1-2/4-6/9-10, Cl 4, P 1/3-4/12. To gather and store away the crockery after washing-up.

(2) Gn 10, Cl 4, P 1. To collect toys and put them away, said of a tidy child.

Welsh *cadw* 'to keep, preserve' can be used in these senses.

keeve *n.* /KI:V/ WG 5. A cask or barrel. *EDD* records in sense 'a large tub; a vat used for fermenting beer'; "also used figuratively" from Sct; Irel; Gl; So Co D Do.

KEGS *n.pl.*: see CADES.

KEGLOCK *n.*: see KEDLOCK.

KENCH *n.* /KENSh/ Cl 3. A cutting of hay. *SED* records s.v. CANCH at Ch 4-6.

KETLOCK *n.*: see KEDLOCK.

kettle-broth *n.* /'KETL-BROTh/ P 12. Bread with hot water poured on it and a little pepper and salt added. *EDD* records in W Brk Co D Ha. *OED* records from 1880.

key *v.t.* /KI:/ Dy 21/24 + Llansadwrnen. To lock (esp. a door) with a key. *EDD* records from Shetland Isles; Nb; Pem; Harris also from Pem. ME *keien*.

KIBBLE *n.* /'KIBL/ P 5. Crushed oats used as horse-feed. *EDD* records from Wa sWo. *OED* records (from 1790) KIBBLE *v.* 'to bruise or grind coarsely; to crush into small pieces'; also KIBBLING-MILL 'a hand-mill for kibbling grain, beans etc.' Etymology obscure.

KICK-UP *n.* /'KIK UP/ Cl 3. The projecting piece of the beam of a farm-cart, on which the body rests.

kiddle *n.* /'KIDL/ Dy 13-14/21 + Llansadurnen. A cauldron. Harris records from Pem in sense 'cooking-pot, kettle'. *OED* records KITTLE, obsolete form of KETTLE, ME adop. of ON *ketill* 'cauldron'.

kiddy *n.* /'KIDI:/ P 19. = KIDDLE.

KIFT *adj.* /KIFT/ Dy 13-14/25. Stupid, clumsy. *EDD* records from w.Eng and Pem.

KIPE *n.* /KAiP/ P 5. A wicker basket, esp. one for carrying horse-fodder. *SED* records from He 4; Gl 1/4. OE *cype*.

kist *n.* /KIST/ P; Aberangell. A chest for storing horse-food. *EDD* records in sense 'chest' from Sct; Irel; Nb Du Cu We La Y; L Nf Sf; Co D OE *cyst*.

KITTY-CORNER *adv.*: see CATER-CORNER.

knee-mow *n.* /'NI: MO:/. (1) Dy Spittal. A mow of about 80 sheaves.

(2) Dy 14. About five mows.

L

LABBING *gerund* /'LABIN/ Dy 20. Gossiping idly. *EDD* records in sense 'blabbing' from So D.

LABIGAN *n.* /'LABIGAN/ Dy 19-20. A gossiping woman. *EDD* records from sPem.

LACE *n.* /LE:S/ P 20. The diagonal bar of a gate. *SED* records at Db 7, St 6/9-10, He 1-2/5/7, Wa 3, Mon 3, Gl 1. ME adop. of OF *laz, las* recorded in sense 'a tie-beam' from 1300.

LADI WEN *n.*: see WHITE LADY.

LADY-FORWARD *adj.* /'LE:DI: 'FɔːWARD/ Gn 9. Pigeon-toed. Used particularly of horses.

LAIRAGE *n.* /'LERIJ/ P 25, Dy 18. A fasting-chamber for animals. *SED* records LAIR from K 6. OE *leger* 'a bed' + -AGE representing OF *-age* (Lat. *-āticus*).

lambaste *v.t.* /LAM'BAST/ Dy 13. To beat, strike. *EDD* records from Irel; L. *OED* records from 17th c.: "dialectal and slang".

landboard *n.* /'LANBɔːD/ WG 4. The part of a plough that is against the land.

land-mouse *n.* /LAND MAuS/ Dy 22. A field-mouse.

(LAND-)S(L)IDE *n* /'(LAND)S(L)AiD/ Dy 6/9/11-12/14/20/22, WG 2/6. The sole of a plough. *SED* records in Db Sa St Wo Wa; Lei Nth Hu C Bk Bd Hrt Ess; So W Brk Sr D Do Ha Sx. OE *land* + *sīde* or MnE *slide* formed on SLIDE *v.* < OE *slīdan*.

LANGIL *n.* /'LANgIL/ P 15. The shaft of a spade.

LANK *n.* /'LONgK/ P 12. The groin. *SED* records at Sa 5/11, He 2-4, Wo 1/4-5 with [ɒ] and at D 3-4/6

with [a]. OE *hlanc*.

lansher(s) *n.(pl.)* /'LANShʌ/ WG 4, /'LANShɛ:Z/ pl. WG 6 + Middleton, /'LANShŒ:Z/ pl. WG 3. A path separating two pieces of arable land in an open field. The term may also be applied to the strips of arable land so marked out. *EDD* records in form LAND-SHARD from W wSo Do. OE *land* + *sceard*.

LANTREE *n.* /'LANTRI:/ P 15/17/24, MG 1. The stretcher on a harness. *EDD* records from Y; He.

lard-hat *n.* /'LA:D HAT/ Dy 20. A flat-topped bowler-hat.

lardy-cake *n.* /'LA:DI: KE:K/ Gw 9. Cake made from dough, with currants and sugar added. *EDD* records with definition 'cake made from lard' from Ox; W Brk.

LARPS, LARPERS, LARPINS *n.pl.* /'LA:PS/ P 16, /'LA:PʌZ/ P 15-16 + Howey; /'LA:PINZ/ P 15 + Howey. Young lads, up to about sixteen years of age.

lathy *adj.* /'LAThI:/ Dy 13. Strong, lusty. *EDD* records from He; Pem.

LATTER-GRASS *n.* /'LATʌGRAS/ Dy 12/14/19-21/24-25, WG 5. A second crop of grass, aftermath. OE *lætra* + *gærs, græs*.

LATTERMATH *n.* /'LATʌMATh/ P 15/17/19/22-24/26, Dy 10/21, WG 2, SG 1/4, Gw 2-3/5/7-9. A second crop of grass, aftermath. *SED* records at He 4-7, Wo 4-5/7, Wa 1-7, Mon 1-3/5-6, Gl 2-3/5, Ox 1-4/6; Lei 4-5/10, Nth 4-5, Bk 2-6, Bd 3; W 2-4, Brk 1-4. OE *lætra* + *mæþ*; compound recorded from 1587.

LAUNDER(S) *n.* /LAuNDʌZ/, /'LɔːNDʌZ/, /'LANDA(R)Z/, /'LANDʌRS/, /'LANDARS/. Gn 1/4-5/7-10, Cl 1/3-5, P 1, Dy 11. The guttering along the bottom of a roof. *SED* records from Y; Db; Co. *LGW* (p.151) records LANDAR "north of the Dyfi and of the Tanat, and near the source of the Fyrnwy", penetrating thence also into more southerly parts of the Welsh midlands. *OED* records from 1891; contraction of LAVENDER 'washerwoman', adop. of OF *lavandier* masc., *lavandière* fem.

LAY *v.t.* /LE:/ Gn 4/6-7/9, Cl 2-3. To plash a hedge. *SED* records LAY (DOWN) and other forms containing LAY in Nb Cu Du La Y Man; Ch Db Sa St He Wo Wa Gl Ox; L Lei R Nth Hu C Nf Sf Bk Hrt Ess MxL; So W Brk Sr K Co D Do Ha Sx. *OED* records LAY in this sense ("dialectal") from 1765.

lay *v.* /LE:/ Dy 21. To put a fresh blade on a coulter. *EDD* records in sense 'to re-steel the worn edge of an implement' from Cai Abd; Nb Du neLa; Bd; W.

lazarus *n.* /'LAZʌRʌS/ Gw 9. The back-bone of a pig. *EDD* records from Gl; So D.

LEA *n.* (1) /LI:/ Cl 3. A meadow. *SED* records in Cu Y; He Wo; Nf; K.

(lea) (2) Cl 3. Pasture.

OE *lēah, lēa* 'a meadow, field'. See also LEY below.

LEAD[1] *n.* /LI:D/. (1) Dy 18. The inner layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig.

LEAD[2] *n.* Gn 2/5. The tailboard of a cart.

LEAD[3] *n.* ' WG 3-6. A gangway in a cow-house. Formed on OE *lǣdan* v.; and recorded in sense 'path, alley' from 16th c.

lead[4] *n.* /LED/. (1) P 13. A pan. *EDD* records sense 'leaden milk-pan' from Nb eY; sOx; Bd Hrt; Do; and sense 'a salt-pan' from Ch.

(2) Dy 22, Gw; Newport. A pencil. *EDD* records from east Anglia; wSo.

LEAD IN *phrasal v.* /LI:D IN/ Dy 14/20. To cart corn from the field. *SED* records from N counties (not Man); Db St; Nt L Lei. The earliest evidence of LEAD *v.* being related to corn in *OED* is dated 1528.

leader *n.* /'LI:Dʌ/ Dy 19. A three-foot line connecting the bits of horses when side by side.

LEAF, LEAVES *n.* /LI:F/, /LI:VZ/ P 5/8-10/12-13. The inner layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig. *SED* records from N counties (not Man); WM counties; L Lei R Nth Hu C Nf Sf Bk Bd Ess. OE *lēaf*.

LEAF-FALL *n* /'LI:F FɔːL/ P 18. Autumn. Cf. FALL above.

leagers *in adv. phrase* ALL BY LEAGERS /ɔːL BI: 'LI:ZhʌZ/ Dy 13/20, WG 6. Gently; in a leisured manner. *EDD* records from Pem, as does Harris (in form BY LIEJERS). *OED* records LEGER 'light, not heavy; slight, trifling' (ME adop. of F *léger*) that in the 16th c. was written

LIEGER, LYGER.

LEARNT *v.t., pa.t.* /LŒ:NT/ Gn 5-6/9-10, Cl 3-4, P 2/23/26, SG 2, Gw 1/3/6-9. Taught. *SED* records from all counties except MxL; Sr. OE *leornian* 'to acquire knowledge'; *OED* records sense 'teach' from 14th c.

lease *v.* /LI:Z/ P 17, SG 3. To glean. *EDD* records from Ulster; Ch Sa St He Wo Wa Gl Ox; Lei Nth Sf Hrt Ess; So sW Sr K D Ha. OE *lesan*.

LEASOW *n.* /'LEZʌ/ P 10. A field. *EDD* records from Sct; Irel; north country, Nb La; Sa St He Wo; L; Sx. OE *lǣswe* 'a pasture'.

LEATHER-BAT *n.* /'LEÐʌ BAT/ Gw 3/6. The bat [mammal]. *SED* records at Sa 8, He 1-6, Wo 1-2/4/7, Mon 1; So 3/5/8-10/12. *OED* records LEATHER-WING as a name for the bat from 1851. OE *leðer* + BAT alteration of ME *backe, bakke*.

leather-jacket *n.* /'LEÐʌ JAKIT/ WG 5. The grub of the daddy-long-legs.

leery *adj.* /'LI:RI:/ Gw 1. Prudent, wary. *OED* records from 1796 ("slang"). Formed on LEER 'sly' + -Y *adj. suffix*.

LEECHING *pr.pple* /'LI:ChINg/ SG 3. Showing signs of calving, said of a cow when her bones are opening ready for birth.

(TEA-) LEES *n.pl.* /('TI:) LI:Z/ P 1/9. Dregs in a tea-cup.

LEFT-KEG *adj.* /'LEFT "KEG/ P 13. Left-handed. *SED* records at Db 6(?), St 7.

LEG *n.* /LEG/ Cl 7. The shaft of a scythe. Cf. COES above.

leppanstock *n.* /'LI:PINSTOK/ WG 3, /'LEPʌNSTOK/ WG 4. A stone mounting-block set in a wall. *EDD* records LEAPING-STOCK Gl; Co D.

level *n.* /'LEVL/ P: Aberangell. A passage leading into a quarry. *EDD* records sense 'a drain or gallery into a mine' from Nb Du; Co. *OED* records in the sense given by *EDD* from 1721. ME adop. of OF *livel*.

LEY *n.* /LE:/. (1) Cl 3. Fallow land. *SED* records LEA (-GROUND) at So 9, W 2, Sr 4, Co 4-7, Do 4.

(2) Gn 6, SG 1. A meadow.

(3) WG 4, Gw 9. A meadow that has never been ploughed (newly-sown at WG 4). *SED* records LEA-LAND varying with NEW LEA at Nb 4, Cu 3, Y 3/20/26/31-32; St 4, He 7, Wo 7; Nf 2-4/12-13; Sr 2, K 4, Sx 3.

(4) Cl 3; Dy 7/13-14/21, WG 3/5. A pasture (apparently for horses only at Cl 3). *SED* records LEIGH at Nb 4, LEA at St 8/11, Mon 3; Nf 1, Hrt 3; So 8, Sr 5.

(ley) (5) SG 1. A field of grass and clover.

OE *lēah, lēa* 'meadow, field'.

leys *n.pl.* /LE:Z/ WG 3. Arable land re-seeded for up to four years.

LEY OUT *phrasal v.* /LE: AuT/ Cl 3. To arrange to put cows on hired pasturage. Cf. LEY above. *SED* records LEA (OUT) at La 14; Ch 1/3-5; Db 1/3-4/7, St 1-3/5.

(WHITE-/WILD-) LILY *n.* /(WAiT), (WAiLD) 'LILI:/ Dy 3/9/17-18/22, WG 5, MG 3, SG 1/4, Gw 8. Bindweed.

LIMB *v.* /LIM/ Dy 25. To lop a tree. *SED* records from Cu We Y Man; Ch; L Sf; So Brk K Sx. Formed on LIMB *n.* 'branch of a tree' < OE *lim*.

LING *n.* /LINg/ Cl 3. The ring on a tethering-stake in the cow-house.

linnow *adj.* /'LINO:/ P 16. Nimble; good at jumping.

linty *adj.* /'LINTI:/ P 12/16. Limp, lacking in energy, lazy. *EDD* records from Ch Sa St Wo Wa; Nt Sf Ess.

(SEED-) LIP(E)/LEAF *n.* (1) /LIP/ Dy 5/9/15; /LAiP/ WG 5. A wicker basket for carrying horse-fodder.

(2) /('SI:D/ SID) LIP, LAiP, LI:F/ P 22-26, Dy 7/9/11-16/19-22/25, WG 3-5, Gw 1/3/5/7, /'SI:D LIPT/ WG 6. A seed-basket used when sowing by hand. *SED* records SEED-LIP/-LIPE/-LIFT in He Wa Mon Ox Gl; Nth Nf C Bk Hrt Bd; So Brk W Co D Do Ha Sr.

OE *lēap* 'a basket'.

LIPE *n.*: see LIP(E).

LIQUOR *n.* /'LIKʌ/ P 2/13. The fat from fried bacon. *SED* records at Ch 6. ME *licur, licour*, adop. of OF *licur, licour*.

LIVE *n.* /LAiV/ P 5/8-9/13-14/19. The quick of the finger-nail. *SED* records at Sa 6. Cf. Welsh *byw* 'live, living', also *i'r byw* 'to the quick'.

LOCKS, LOCKSENS, LOCKSES *n.pl.* /LOKS/, /'LOKSʌNZ/, /'LOKSIZ/. (1) Gn 6, P 19, WG 2-3. A beard.

(2) Cl 1/7, P 1-2/6/8/14/19/21/24, Dy 4/7/10-12/16/18 + Pontiets, WG 2. Whiskers on a man's face.

Presumably formed on OE *loc* 'a lock of hair'.

log *v.* /LOG/ WG 6. To lug, haul. *EDD* (s.v. LUG) records this form from Cornwall.

long-body *n.* /'LONg 'BODI:/ Dy 14. A cart that won't tip.

longcron *n.* /'LONgKRON/ Dy 13. The heron. *EDD* records a form LONGIE-CRANE from Pem.

LONDON-YORKS *n.pl.* /'LANDAN 'YɔːK(R)KS/ Gn 1/6. Knee-straps worn by agricultural labourers. *SED* records at Sa 8, Gl 4. See also YORKS.

longey *n.* /'LONgGI:/ SG 4. A boys' game. One lad stands in the middle of the playground, the others try to run from the one end of the playground to the other. The one in the middle catches one of the others, then the two of them are on the chase till a third is caught, till eventually only one boy remains to be caught -- by all the others.

LONK *adj.* /LONgK/ WG 6. Hungry. Perhaps < OE *hlanc* 'lank, lean'.

***LONKER** *n.* /'LONgKʌ/ Dy 11-14. A thick rope with which animals are hobbled. *EDD* records from Pem; cf. Danish *lænker* 'shackles'.

LOOCH *n.* /LU:Ch/ Dy 12-14/21/25. A porridge-spoon. *EDD* records from Pem in sense 'flat-ended wooden spoon'.

LOOSE MAN *n.* /'LU:S MAN/ Gn 1. A general labourer on a farm. *SED* records at Nb 4/8-9.

LOSYN *n.* /'LOSIN/ SG 3-4. Sweets of any kind; recorded in phrase *a bit of losyn* at SG 3. *EDD* records LOZENGE 'a lollipop of whatever shape; a sweetmeat made of treacle etc.' from Sct; L Sf. Thomas (*LGW*) records LOSYN 'sweets' widely in the dialects of Welsh. LOZENGE is a ME adop. of OF *losenge*; [z] and [dʒ] are alien to Welsh.

low *v.* /LO:/ Dy 25. To construct a rick of corn (distinct from MAKE a rick, which applies only to a rick of hay).

LUGGY *adj.* /'LUGI:/ Cl 3. Of hair: tangled. *SED* records at Du 6, La 3/9/12, Y 12/27/31/34; Ch 1/3-6, Db 1/6-7, Sa 2, St 2/5/7-8, Wa 1/3; Nt 1-2.

LUMPERS *n.* /'LAMPAZ/ P 15/21 • Howey, Gw 4 Boys up to about sixteen years of age. *EDD* records LUMP 'a good-sized child' from Man. Sa.

LUNCH *n.* /LANSh/ (1) Cl 1/3. P 1/4-5/13/19/21, Dy 16/19/23/25, Gw 4/7 A snack taken mid-morning between meals. *SED* records from Du We La Y Man; Ch Db Sa St Wo Wa Gl Ox; Nt Lei R C Nf Nth Bk Ess, So W Brk Sr K D Do Ha Sx.

(2) Gn 4/10, Cl 1/6, P 2-3/8-10/13-14/17/19, Dy 1-2/9-10/12-15, WG 2-3/6, MG 2-3, SG 1/3-4, Gw 1/6. A meal taken to work in the fields. *SED* records from Cu La Man; Sa He Wa Mon; L; So W Sr K D Ha.

Onions records sense 'light repast between morning meals' from 19th c. Shortening of LUNCHEON that is perhaps an adop. of Spanish *lonja* 'a slice'.

lying on to *adv. phrase* /'LAiYIN 'ON TA/ Dy 25. Of time: nearly, approaching, as in *lying on to two o'clock*.

M

Mabbon Day *n.* /'MABON DE:/ WG 2. A monthly day's holiday for miners. Named after a former M.P. who instigated it.

magwood *n.* /'MAGWUD/ P 22. Mugwort. *EDD* records from Sa.

MAID *n.* /ME:D/ (1) WG 5. A girl. *SED* records from St; So W Co D Do.

(2) WG 2/4. Girl, woman (at WG 4 a term of address).

MAIN *adv. (intensifier)* /MAiN/ WG 5. Very. *SED* records at W 1-9, Brk 1/4, Ha 3. *OED* records as "dialectal" from 17th c. Formed from MAIN adj. < OE *mægen*.

mainland *n.* /'ME:NLAND/ Gn 5. The unploughed part of a field when ploughing is taking place.

make shapes *phrasal v.* /ME:K ShE:PS/ Dy 16. To pull faces.

MALLY(-LAMB), MOLLY(-LAMB) *n.* /'MALI: (LAM)/, /'MOLI: (LAM)/ Dy 12-15/19-21/24-25. A pet lamb, brought up in the house. *EDD* (Supp.) records MALLY-LAMB from sPem.

MAMGU *n.* /'MAM'GI:/ Dy 1/4-

5/10/22 + Llanelli, MG: Hengoed. A child's term of address to a grandmother.

mandrel *n.* /'MANDRAL/ P 3. A digging-tool. *EDD* records MAUNDREL 'a miner's pickaxe, sharpened at both ends' from n.Eng Y; Db St Sa; Wales. Origin uncertain.

man *n.* /MAN/ SG 1/4, Gw: Newport. A term of address, always pronounced as indicated here (never /MAN/).

mane *n.* /ME:N/ Dy 25. A row of hay left standing.

Marloes gulls *n.pl.* /'MA:LO:S GALZ/ Dy 19. A name popularly applied by neighbouring outsiders to the people of Marloes, Dyfed.

MASCAL *n.* /'MASKL/ Dy 9. A pea-pod. Thomas, *LGW*, records widely in the forms MASGAL and MASHGAL.

MASCAL *v.* /'MASKL/ Dy 9. To shell peas.

MASH *v.* /MASh/ P 2/5/10/12-13 + Howey. To brew tea. *SED* records widely in the north and midlands.

MAKING JIBS *gerund* /'ME:KIN JIBZ/ SG 1. Putting one's tongue out.

MATEY *n* /'ME:TI:/ P 10. A fox.

MAUL(ER) *n.* /'Mɔ:L(Λ/ Cl 6, P 2/4/8-10/12/16, WG 3/5-6. A mallet. *SED* records in La Y; Ch Db Sa St He; Nt Hu; W Co Ha. ME adop. of F *mail.*

MAUND *n.* /MɔːN/. (1) WG 3/5-6. A basket for carrying horse-fodder. *SED* records from So K Co D.

* (2) WG 3-6. A wicker basket for carrying animal-fodder.

(3) WG 5-6 + Middleton. A basket for holding seed sown by hand.

OE *mand, mond* 'a basket'.

MAWKIN *n.* /'MɔːKIN/ P 5/9-10/14-15/19, /'MYɔ:KIN/ P 16. A scarecrow. *SED* records from Y; Ch Sa St He Wa Wo Mon Gl; L Lei C Nf Sf Nth Bd Hrt Ess. Pet form of MATHILDA recorded from 1633.

MAWN *n.* /MɔːN/ P 22, Dy 9. Peat. *EDD* records from He; Rdn. Presumably an altered pronunciation of Welsh *mawn* /maun/ 'peat'.

MAY POOL *n.* /'ME: PU:L/ WG 3. A pond.

miche *v.* /MICh/ Dy 13/16, WG 4/6. To play truant. *EDD* records from Irel, Ulster, Antrim, Down; nHe Gl; nW Co D Do Ha + Isle of Wight, Gmg Pem. *OED* records this sense from 1580: "now dialectal". Apparently an adop. of OF *muchier, mucier* 'to hide', also 'to skulk, lurk'.

middlings *n.* /'MIDLINZ/ Dy 15, Gw 9. Small ground bran for feeding pigs. *EDD* records sense 'coarse flour or meal' in Sa seWo Wa; Lei. *OED* records in connexion with flour or meal (no definition) from 1840. Perhaps formed on MID adj. < OE *midd* (recorded only in oblique cases) + -ING.

MIDGEN *n.* /'MIJAN/ Dy 6. A young sow, before she has her first litter.

milgi *n.* /'MILGI:/ SG 3. A greyhound or a fast lurcher.

milk flower *n.* /'MILK 'FLAuWA/ Dy: Pontiets, WG: Gorseinon. The sow-thistle. *EDD* records from Wa; nL; Do.

MIND *v.* /MAiND/ Dy 12/20, WG 5. To remember. *SED* records from Nb Cu Du We Man; He Gl; Nf Ess; So Co D Ha. ME *mende, mynd(e)* formed on *mynd* n. 'memory'.

MINNIMS *n.pl.* /'MINIMZ/ Dy 14/19. Minnows. *SED* records at Nb 1-5/7-9, Cu 1-3/5, Du 1-2/5, We 1-3, La 8, Y 3; Sf 4, Hrt 2; Co 4/7.

mintwch *n.* /'MINTU:X/ SG 3. A disease affecting horses.

MISCIN *n.* /'MISKIN/. (1) Dy 25. A cess-pool in a cow-house. Cf. MIXEN below.

(2) Dy 11/20/25, Gw 3. An ash-midden outside a house. *SED* records at St 5. Variant of MIXEN.

(miscin) (3) Dy 20/24. A dung-hill or manure-heap. *EDD* records s.v. MIXEN from St He Wo Wa Gl; sPem. Cf. MIXEN below, of which it is a variant.

Adop. with metathesis of OE *mixen.*

mit *n.* /MIT/ P 9-11/13. A shallow trough used for various purposes, e.g. holding butter, or putting bread in to rise. *EDD* records from Sa Wo. *OED* records from 1847; "obsolete except dialectally". OE (Northumbrian) *mitte* 'a measure of meal'.

mitch *v.*: see MICHE.

MITTY *adj.* /'MITI:/ WG 6. Spoilt, referring to meat or fish that has gone off in bad weather. *OED* records MITEY 'filled with mites', referring

more especially to cheese, from 1681 OE *mīte* 'a mite' + -Y, adj. suffix.

MIXEN *n.* /'MIKS(ʌ)N/ (1) P 1-3/5/7-14/19/22/24. A cess-pool in a cow-house. *SED* records at Ch 5, Sa 1/3/6-7, Do 5.

(2) P 10/13/17, Gw 9. An ash-midden outside a house. *SED* records at Sa 2/6, St 10-11, He 2, Wa 2/7; So 4/13, Do 4-5.

OE *mixen*.

mizzle *v.* /'MIZL/ P 25. To drizzle. *EDD* records in gen. dialectal use in Eng, Irel; America. *OED* records from 1483. "dialectal". Cognate with synonymous Dutch dialectal *miezelen*, West Flemish *mizzelen*, *mijzelen*, LG *miseln*, a frequentative formation with suffix -LE. The base is found also in Dutch dialectal *miesregen* 'drizzle'; *miezrig*, *miezerig*, LG *misig* 'drizzly'.

mob *n.* /MOB/ WG 5, Gw. Newport. The game of hide-and-seek.

MÖCH *n.pl.* /MO:X/ Dy 18. Hawthorn berries. *EDD* records PIG BERRIES from Wiltshire. Welsh *môch* = 'pigs'.

MOEL, MOILED, MOILING *adj.* /MŌiL/, /'MOiLD/, /'MOiLINg/. (1) Gn 10, P 1/5-6/15/19, Dy 2/5/7/9/15-17, WG 1, Gw 2. Of cows: hornless. *SED* records MAILIE at Man 1-2.

* (2) Gn 4/9-10, Cl 1, P 1/19/23/25, Dy 2/4/17-18, MG 3, Gw 2. Of sheep: hornless.

OED records MOILED from 1839. Formed on MOIL adj. and n.'hornless' and 'hornless cow', adop. of Irish *maol*, Welsh *moel* 'bald' + -ED.

MOGREGS *n.pl.* /'MOGREGZ/ Gn 2, Cl 5, P 8, Dy 9/15/18, WG 2. Ants. Welsh *morgrug* 'ants' -- hence MOGREGS is a double plural.

MOIL *v.* /MOiL/ Dy 12-14/19-21/24. Of pigs: to root up the ground with the snout. *EDD* records from sPem.

MOILED, MOILING *adj.*: see MOEL.

moithered *pa.pple adj.* /'MOiÐʌD/ Gw 3. Confused, bothered, frustrated. *EDD* records MOITHER v. 'to confuse, perplex, bewilder, worry, bother, fatigue' in gen. dial. use in Sct; Irel; northern and midland counties of Eng to Rdn, Mtg and Gl, also from (?) Nf, (?)Sf; Newfoundland. *OED* records MOIDER v. from 1674, MOITHER from 1787 (both "dialectal") in senses recorded by *EDD*. Of obscure origin.

moke *n.* /MO:K/ Dy 13. A baby donkey.

MOLLY (-LAMB) *n.*: see MALLY (-LAMB).

MONGREL *n.* /MONgGRAL/ Gn 2. A ridgel.

montage *n.* /'MONTIJ/ Dy 13. Advantage.

mooch *v.i.* /MU:Ch/ Gw 8. To wander about aimlessly. *EDD* records in gen. dial. use in Sct, Eng, Newfoundland, Australia.

MOOL(D)Y *adj.* /'MU:L(D)I:/ Gw 4/6. Of cows: hornless. *SED* records at Co 4/6.

MOONT, MOOT *v.* /MUNT/, /MU:T/. (1) Cl 6, Gw 4/6. Of cows: to butt.

(2) P 20/26, MG 3, SG 3, Gw 1-4/6-9. Of pigs: to root up the ground with the snout. *SED* records this at He 2/4-6, Mon 1-3/5-6, Gl 1/3, So 1-3.

OED records MOOT 'to dig up by the roots' from 1473: "perhaps formed on MOOT n. 'stump of a tree' (which however has not been found earlier than the 19th century.)"

MOOT *v.*: see MOONT.

Morris *n.* /'MORIS/ MG 1. A name often given to a male pet lamb.

MORT *n.* /MɔːT/ WG 3-6. The inner layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig. *SED* records from D 9. *OED* records from 1610. Perhaps Celtic; cf. Welsh *mêr* 'marrow'.

MOULD *n.* /MO:LD/. (1) P 19/23/26. Earth. *SED* records at Y 13; He 5, Mon 2-3/6, Gl 1/3-4; Nth 3, Nf 1-2/4-5/11, Sf 1-2, MxL 2.

(2) Gn 1. A potato-clamp.

(3) Gn 2. An ant-hill. *SED* records at Nb 3, Man 2; Nf 2/4, Hrt 1; W 3/5/7.

OE *molde* 'earth'.

mouse *n.* /MAuS/ P 26. The tender loin from a pig. *EDD* records from Sct; Ox; W. *OED* records similar senses, referring to meat, from 1530. From the smallness of the parts so designated or from the squeaking noise produced when such parts are drawn out by a butcher. Hence < OE *mūs* 'a mouse'.

MOWS *n.pl.* /MAuZ/, /MO:Z/. (1) Dy 3/9/16, MG 3, SG 1-4, Gw 9. Hay-cocks. *SED* records at Y 7;

Mon 5-6, Gl 3/7; So 2-3, D 3/10.

(2) Dy 9/16, WG 3-5, SG 2-4. Hay-stacks. *SED* records HAY-MOW at Y 7, Mon 6, Gl 3/7, So 2-3/8-9/11, Co 1-7, D 1-3/5/8/10-11.

ME *mūga, mūha, mūwa*.

mow-bound *adj.* /'MO: BAuND/ WG: Middleton. Distressed by stomach-ache (applied mainly to animals but also, facetiously to human beings). *EDD* records from Y; Ch Db; Nt Lei; wSo. *OED* records s.v. MAW-BOUND from 1722. OE *maga* 'stomach' + *bunden* pa.pple of *bindan* 'to bind'.

MUCKER *n.* /'MʌKʌ/ WG 5. The drain in a cow-house.

MUDGING *n.* /'MʌJIN/ P 19. The inner layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig.

muffadee *n.* /'MʌFADI:/ P 10. A muff, consisting in about four inches of knitted material, wound round the wrist to keep the hands warm. *EDD* records MUFFATEE from Sct, Orkney Isles, Angus, Galloway; Nb sDu Lakeland We wY nLa; nwDb Wa; Nt Lei, east Anglia, London Nth; Sr. *OED* records s.v. MUFFETEE from 1706 but as 'a muff worn round the neck', "Scottish". Apparently an irregular formation on MUFF n. that is prob. an adop. of Du *mof* (not found before 17th c), adop. of F *moufle*, and that is recorded from 1599.

(BREAD-)MUG *n.* /'(BRED-) MUG/ Cl 2-3. An earthenware bread-bin. *SED* records at Nb 4-8, Du 1-3/6, We 1/3, La 2-14, Y 12; Ch 1/5, Db 1. OE *brēad* + MUG that is recorded from 1570, of unknown origin.

mull-dust *n.* /'MʌL DʌST/ Dy 19. A grade of straw; mixed with water for cattle.

MUNDLE *n.* /'MʌNDL/ P 4/7-8/13-14/16-17/19 + Four Crosses, Cwmbach, Dy 13. A porridge-stick. *SED* records at Ch 6, Sa 6, He 5. *OED* records in sense 'a stick used for stirring' ("dialectal") from the period 1551-60.

MURFLES *n.pl.* /'MʌRFLZ/, /MŒ:FLZ/ Dy 12/20/25. Freckles. *SED* records MURFLES varying with MUFFLES at Co 1/5-7, D 2/4/10. Cf. Standard Eng. MORPHEW 'a leprous or scurfy eruption', ME adop. of Medieval Latin *morphea*.

mush *v.* /MʌSh/ Gw 4. To push a sheep through dip.

musky *adj.* /'MʌSKI:/ WG 5. Musty.

MUZZLE *v.* /'MʌZL/ P 13. Of pigs: to root up the ground with the snout. *SED* records at Sa 9.

MWDWLS *n.pl.* /'MUDULZ/ Dy 2/5 Hay-cocks. *LGW* (p.91) gives *mwdwl* "the common term" in "most parts of the country". The plural in Welsh is *mydylau*.

MWNCI *n.* /'MUNKI:/, /'MUNgKI:/ Gn 1-2/4-5/7-10, Cl 1-2/4-5/7, P 1/3-4/6-7, Dy 4-5/8-9/16-17. Hames.

MWNG *n.* /MUNg/ P 1, Dy 10. A horse's forelock.

MYE *v.t.* /MAi/ (1) P 19. To pitch hay from a wagon, to make it into piles or mows. *EDD* records from He.

(mye) (2) P 16. To tread down hay.

ME *mowe* 'to put into mows'.

N

na fo *excl.* /'NA VO:/ Gn 4. 'That's right; you've got it!' Welsh *dyna fo* lit. 'there it is'.

nab *v.* /NAB/ Gw 9. Of a dog: to snap. The nearest sense recorded by *OED* (from 1803) is 'to snatch at a thing' ("slang or colloquial"). Of obscure origin.

NAGGER, NOGGER *n.* /'NAGʌ(R)/, /'NOGʌ(R)/ Gn 10, Dy 9. A horse that is stubborn and refuses to move.

NAGGING *pr.pple adj.* /'NAGIN(g)/, /'NOGIN(g)/ Gn 1/5, P 21, Dy 10. Of a horse: stubborn, refusing to move.

NAIL *n.*: see NILE.

NAIN *n.* /NAiN/ Gn 2/4/8/10, Cl 1-2/4, P 1. A child's term of address to a grandmother.

NAVE *n.* /NE:V/. (1) Cl 3. The hub of a cart-wheel. *SED* records from N counties + Man; Ch Db Sa St; Nt L Sf Ess; K Co.

(2) P 10. A stick for supporting the shaft of a cart when the horse is given a rest. *EDD* records from Sa Ox; Nth.

OE *nafu* and *nafa*.

nazzermite *n.* /'NAZʌMAiT/ Dy 14. A very small quantity of anything.

NECKLE[1] *v.* /'NEKL/. Dy 10. To top-and-tail gooseberries.

NECKLE[2] *v.* Dy 20. Of horses: to whinny.

nesh *adj.* /NESh/ P 12. Gw 1/6/8. Sensitive to cold. *EDD* records in gen. dial. use in Sct; Eng; America. Morgan (*Wanderings* 1862) records NASH 'tender' from Gower. OE *hnesce* 'soft'.

NESKWAL, NISGAL *n.* /'NESKWAL/ Gw 6; /'NISGAL/ P 17-18/22. Gw 1/4, /'NISKL/ P 16, /'NISKWAL/ P 20. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs. *SED* records at Sa 8/11, He 1-7, Wo 1-5. Origin obscure.

NESTLE-TRIPE *n.* /'NESLTRIP/ WG 3-5 + Middleton, /'NASLTRIP/ WG 6. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs. *SED* records at So 2/5-10/12-13, W 5, D 5/7, Do 2-5. OE *nestl-ian* + (O)F *tripe* (Onions).

NEVET *n.* /'NEVAT/ Gw 5. The newt. OE *(an) efete* with metanalysis.

NEWT *v.* /NYU:T/ WG 6, /NU:T/ WG 3. To top-and-tail gooseberries; to remove the stalks from red or black currants.

NEXT-TO-THE-LAST *pron.* /NEKST TA DA LA:ST/ WG 4/6. The last-but-one. *SED* records NEXT TO/TIL (THE) LAST from N counties + Man; Ch Db Sa St He Gl; Ess; K D.

NILE, NAIL *n.* /NAiL/ P 22, /NE:L/ Gw 5. A flail. *SED* records NILE at Sa 11, He 4/6, Wo 5, Mon 3, Gl 1-2/4, NAIL at He 6, Mon 1. Origin obscure.

NIMPIN *n.* /'NIMPIN/ Cl 1. An iron linch-pin.

NISGAL *n.*: see NESKWAL.

nobby colt *n.* /'NOBI: KO:LT/ Gw 9. A suckling foal. *EDD* records from He seWo Gl Ox.

NOGGER *n.*: see NAGGER.

NOGGING *pr.pple adj.*: see NAGGING.

NOGS, NOGGINS *n.pl.* /NOGZ/, /'NOGINZ/ P 19/22/25-26, WG 3-4. The handles of a scythe. *SED* records at He 2/4-7, Mon 1-3; W 5-7. *OED* records NOG 'a peg, pin or small block of wood serving for various purposes' from 1611. Origin obscure.

noggin *n.* /'NOGIN/ P 9-11/14 + Cefn Coch. A small drinking-vessel. *EDD* records in gen. dial. use in Sct; Irel; Eng; America. *OED* records from 1630, of uncertain origin.

non-doers *n.pl.* /'NON 'DU:WAZ/ Dy 13. Unprofitable animals on a farm.

noon *v.* /NU:N/ Dy 14. To rest after the mid-day meal. *EDD* records NOONING 'the time of rest allowed to labourers at noon, the dinner hour' from wY La; eNf; America. Harris records NOONING 'an after-dinner nap' from Pem. *OED* records NOON in this sense as "U.S." from 1806. Formed on NOON n. < OE *nōn* orig. 'the ninth hour' + -ING < OE *-ung*.

NOONING *n.* /'NU:NING/ Dy 13. Bait given to horses at mid-day when they are resting from work, in the fields. The question in both the Dieth-Orton and the SAWD questionnaires asked: "What's your word for giving horses their food while resting from work in the fields?" Hence it is not surprising that NOONING meaning the bait itself is not recorded by *SED*: the word occurred at Dy 13 in the response *giving them their nooning*. In *EDD* the word is mentioned under NOON v. *OED* records the sense 'a mid-day meal' ("now dialectal and U.S.") from 1652. OE *nōn* originally 'the ninth hour' + -ING < OE *-ung*.

NOON-MEAT *n.* /'NAMIT/. (1) Dy 24-25, WG 5. A snack taken between meals. *SED* records at So 5/12, W 4/7, Brk 2, D 3, Do 2-3, Ha 2/7.

(2) WG 5. A meal taken to work in the fields. *SED* records at So 6/9/11, W 4-5/9, Do 1/4-5, Ha 1/3/6.

OE *nōn* originally 'the ninth hour' + OE *mete* 'food'.

noppet *adj.* /'NOPIT/ WG 6. Lively, bustling. *EDD* and Morgan (*Wanderings* 1862) record from Gower in sense 'lively, convalescent'.

NOSE-AND-TAIL *phrasal v.* /'NO:Z N 'TE:L/ Cl 3. To top-and-tail gooseberries. *SED* records NOSE-AND-TAIL, NOSE THEM, PICK THE NOSES OFF THEM at Hu 2; So 13, Co 5. *EDD* records NOSE v. 'to take the blossoms off gooseberries or currants' from Ch Sa.

NOT IN PROFIT *adj. phrase* /'NOT IN 'PROFIT/ MG 1. Of cows: dry.

NOTLINGS, NUTLINGS *n.pl.* /'NOTLINZ/, /'NATLINZ/ Dy 12-13/19-20/24. Chitterlings. *SED* records at So 1-2/5-9/11, Co 1-3, D

1-11, Do 3/5.

NOTTED (-COW), NOTTY (-COW), NUTTY (-COW) *n.* /'NOTID/ WG 3/6, /'NOTI: (KAu)/, /'NΛTI: (KAu)/ Dy 19. A hornless cow. *SED* records NOT at Gl 6-7; So 8/11, W 4/7-9, D 5-7, Do 2/4, Ha 3-4/6-7; NOT-HORN-COW So 3, NOT-COW So 5/9/13, W 3-4, Co 7, Do 1/3-4; NOTTED So 12. *OED* records NOTTED from 1591, also NOT v. 'to clip or cut short the hair' from 1530. OE *hnot* 'bald-headed'.

NOY *n.* /NOi/. (1) Dy 14. A flat wooden paste-board on which dough is kneaded.

(2) Dy 12-13/21/24-25. A vessel in which bacon is cured.

(noy) (3) Dy 20/24-25 + Red Roses. A wooden box used when salting pigs. *EDD* records from Pem.

(4) Gn 5. A large bowl used to contain the butter after churning.

Cf. Welsh *noe* 'kneading-trough, dish'.

NUDDOCK *n.* (1) /'NΛDΛK/ Dy 20, WG 6. The neck. *SED* records NIDDICK at Co 1-3, D 1/4/6/11. Morgan (*Wanderings* 1862) records from Gower.

(nuddock) (2) /'NΛDIK/ WG 5, /'NΛDΛK/ WG 6. The nape of the neck.

OED records NUDDOCK as a variant of NIDDICK 'the nape of the neck' from 1558. Origin obscure.

NUMBLE *v.* /'NΛMBL/ Dy 9. To crunch apples or biscuits noisily with the teeth.

NUMMET *n.*: see NOON-MEAT.

nurse-cow *n.* /'NŒ:S KAu/. (1) Dy 20. A cow with a calf.

(2) Dy 25. A cow difficult to milk, used for nursing calves.

NUTLINGS *n.pl.* see NOTLINGS.

NUTTY (-COW) *n.*: see NOTTED (-COW).

O

OAFFAL *n.* (1) /'O:FΛL/ Cl 4. The rubbish left after winnowing corn, i.e. the chaff, dirt. *SED* records OFFAL 'chaff (of corn)' at Hrt 3. EDD records senses 'the refuse part of bran grain after winnowing or grinding; bran; the sweepings of a granary or loft; figuratively, refuse of any kind, rubbish' from wY; Ch; sNt nL sL; K.

(oaffal) (2) /'Ɔ:FL/ Gw 9. Ordure.

OED records in sense 'refuse' n. Late ME, formed on OFF + FALL.

OAK-BALL *n.* /'O:K BƆ:L/ P 4. An acorn.

OAVESE, OFFIS *n.pl.* /'O:VI:Z/ Dy 24-25, WG 3/6; /'OFIS/ Dy 12-14/19-20. The eaves of a stack of corn. *SED* records from So W Brk Co D Ha. *OED*, s.v. EAVES, says: "The forms ME *ovese*, west Somerset OFFICE (Elsworthy) point to an OE form **ofese* derived from West Germanic **obas(w)a*."

ODD MAN *n.* /'ODMAN/ Gn 1. A general labourer on a farm. *SED* records from Nb Y; Ch Sa St He Wo Mon Ox; Lei Sf Bk Hrt So W Brk Sr K Do Ha.

OFFALS *n.* /'OFULZ/. (1) WG 6, SG 1. The lights of a slaughtered animal.

(2) WG 6. The pluck of a slaughtered animal. *SED* records OFFAL(S) from Nb Du La Y; Ch Db St Wo Gl; L Nth Nf Bd; So W Brk Sr Ha Sx.

OFFIS *n.pl.*: see OAVESE.

old boy *n* /'O:L BOi/ Dy 20. A bachelor. *EDD* records from Cavan; Pem. Cf. Welsh *hen lanc*.

old maid *n.* /'O:LD ME:D/ Gw 9. A horse-fly. *EDD* records from sWo seWo Gl.

one-and-wanting *adj. phrase* /'WAN ΛN 'WONTIN/ SG 3. Said facetiously of men from Llanwit Major "years ago".

OONT *n.*: see WANT.

OONT *v.* /UNT/ P 25. Of pigs: To root up the ground with the snout. Perhaps a variant of MOONT, which see above.

orl *n.* /Ɔ:L/ P 16/22, MG 1. The alder. *EDD* records s.v. ARL from Sa He Wo Gl; Rdn. OE *alr*.

oh-so-cool *n.* /'O: SΛ KU:L/ Cl 4. A refrigerator-like device run on water, rather than electricity, for keeping milk cool in the pantry. Perhaps a trade-name?

OSSING WELL *gerundial phrase* /'OSIN WEL/ P 15-16. Trying hard, improving, promising well, applied esp.

to a child who is coming on nicely at his work. *EDD* records OSS 'to attempt, try, endeavour; to begin, set about doing' from n.Eng, Cu We Y La, Ch Sa Wa St Db Wo He Ox; Nt Lei Nth; Fli Mtg Rdn. *SED* records OSSED RARELY 'tried hard' at Y 29. *OED* records OSSE v. 'to bode or promise well or ill, to give a sign of what one is to be.' ME.

ought *n.* /ɔ:T/ SG 3, Gw: Newport. A (figure) nought. *EDD* records from Sct; Y; D.

outliers *n.pl.* /'AuTLAiYΛZ/ Dy 25. Horses kept out in the fields all the time. *EDD* records from Sct, Shetland Isles; Cumberland.

P

PACKING *n.* /'PAKIN/ Cl 2. A meal taken to work in the fields. *SED* records at Y 2/12/34. *EDD* records in sense 'dinner' from Hrt.

PAN *n.* /PAN/. *(1) Dy 14/20/22-23/25, SG 1. A wash-basin.

(2) **(BREAD-)PAN** Cl 2, P 23/26, Dy 9/18/20-21/25, WG 2-6, MG 2-3, SG 3-4, Gw 3-7/9. An earthenware bread-bin. *SED* records from Sa He Wo Wa Mon Gl Ox; Lei R Nth Bk Bd Hrt Ess MxL; So W Brk Sr K D Do Ha Sx.

(3) WG 6. An ash-hole in a fire-grate. *SED* records ASH-PAN at He 7, Wo 7, Mon 7, Ox 2/4; L 11, Nf 1/6/11, Bk 4, Hrt 1-3, Ess 2-3/6-9/12-14, MxL 1; Brk 3, Sr 1/4, K 3/6-7, Co 4, D 3/6-7, Do 2, Ha 4/7, Sx 6.

(4) WG 2. A seed-vessel used when sowing seed by hand.

(5) WG 1. A corn-bin

panch *v.t.* /PANSh/ Dy 13. To gut (e.g. a rabbit). *EDD* records PAUNCH 'to disembowel game' from wY; Gl; sNt Sf; wSo.

pant *n.* /PANT/ SG 1. A hollow. *EDD* records from He.

PARLEY *n.* /'PA:LI:/ WG 2. A chat. *SED* records PARL at L 12-13.

patton *n.* /'PATN/ SG: Cowbridge. Some weed.

peal *n.* /PI:L/ Dy 17. A one-year-old salmon. *EDD* records in sense 'salmon of the first season, grilse' from Nb; So D. *OED* records from 1533. Origin unascertained.

PECK *n.* /PEK/ Dy 3. The bristles of barley, awns.

peel *n.* /PI:L/ P 10-11/18, MG. Rhydri. A flat, long-handled shovel made of wood or iron, used for taking bread and pies into or out of a brick oven. *EDD* records in gen. dial. use in Sct and Eng. ME adop. of OF *pele* 'a shovel'.

PELLS *n.pl.*: see PILES.

PEN-BULLS *n.pl.* (1) /'PENBULZ/ Dy 9. Minnows.

(2) /'PEBLZ/, /'PΛBLZ/ Gn 10, P 1. Tadpoles. Evidently a shortening of PEN-BULLYHEADS.

Welsh *pen* 'head' + *bwl* adj. 'round'.

PEN-BULLYHEADS *n.pl.* /'PEN 'BULI:YEDZ/ P 12. Tadpoles.

penmaul *n.* /'PENMɔ:L/ WG 5. A type of sledgehammer.

penny-leaf *n* /'PENI: LI:F/ Dy 6/12. The navel or wall pennywort, *Cotyledon umbilicus*. *EDD* records from Waterford and So. *OED* records from 1808. OE *penig* + *lēaf*.

penny sow *n.* /'PENI: SAu/ Dy 13. The woodlouse. With the SOW element cf. perhaps *mochyn* in Welsh *mochyn y coed* 'woodlouse'.

PENTANS *n.pl.* /'PENTANZ/, /'PENTΛNZ/ Gn 9, P 4, Dy 4-5/7-9/15/17/22 + Pontiets, WG 3-6. The hobs of a grate.

PEN-TOED *adj.* /'PEN 'TO:D/ Gw 8-9. Splay-footed.

PERK *n.* /PŒ:K/ Gw 9. A perch for hens to rest on at night. *SED* records from We La Y; L Nf Sf. ME; a parallel development to PERCH that is a ME adop. of OF *perche*; cf. Norman French *perque*.

PERKS *n.pl.* /PURKS/ SG 3. Nestlings.

peth *n.* /PETh/ SG 3, /PE:Th/ SG 4. The crumb of a loaf. *EDD* records s.v. PITH from He Gl; Nth; W.

PETTY *n.* /'PETI:/ Gn 6/10, Cl 1-3, P 8/16-17/19. An old-fashioned outside water-closet. *SED* records from Cu We La Y; Ch Db Sa He Wo Wa Ox; Nt L Lei Hu Nf Sf Nth Bd Ess. Formed on PETTY adj. < late ME *pety*, adop. of F *petit*. Cf. TŶ-BACH.

PHILIP-AND-MARY *n.* /'FILIP ΛN 'ME:RI:/ P 26. A flail.

PICK[1] *n.* /PIK/. (1) Gn 2/7, Dy 7-

-8/10/12-17/19-22/25, WG 3/5. A hay-fork. *SED* records from So D.

ME *pikk*, apparently a collateral form of PIKE < ME *pīc*.

(pick²) (1) Dy 17. A small bun.

(2) Dy 22-23. A pancake.

PICK-FORK *n.* /'PIK FƆ:(R)K, FORK/ Gn 1-2/7-8, Cl 2/4-5, Dy 7-8/10/12-17/19-22/25, WG 3/5. A hay-fork. *SED* records from Y. ME *pikk* + OE *forca, force*.

PIECE-CLICKET *n.*: see CLICKET.

pig *n.* /PIG/ Cl 2. A type of plough without wheels. Perhaps so called from the rooting action of pigs.

PIGGING *gerund* /'PIGIN/ (1) WG 3. Farrowing. *SED* records PIG (DOWN) v.'to farrow' from Nb Cu Du We La Y; Ch Db Sa St He Wa Gl Ox; Nt L Lei Nth Hu C Nf Sf Bk Bd Hrt Ess; Brk Sr Co Ha.

(2) SG 3-4. Of sows: on heat. *SED* records A-PIGGING at We 3.

PIGS' HOUSE *n.* /'PIGZ AuS/ WG 3-4/6. A pig-sty. *SED* records from Co 1-3, D 1-2/4/8-9/11. OE **picga, *pigga* + OE *hūs*.

PIG(S') COTE *n.* /'PIG(Z) KOT/ P 20/22-23/26, Dy 11/19/21/24, WG 2, Gw 2-3/6-9. A pig-sty. *SED* records PIGS' COTE at He 1-5/7, Wo 4, Mon 1-3, Gl 1. OE **picga, *pigga* + OE *cot*.

PIG-MOUSE *n.* /'PIG MAuS/ P 23. The shrewmouse.

PIG-NUTS *n.pl.* /'PIG NΛTS/ P 15-16. Hips: the berries of the wild rose. *EDD* records from Pem.

pig potatoes *n.pl.* /'PIG PΛTE:TO:Z/ P 22, MG: Rhydri (S.B.). Small or inferior potatoes, commonly boiled up for the pigs. *EDD* records from Wiltshire.

PIGGERY *n.* (1) /'PIGΛRI:/ P 18/25, Dy 2/9, Gw 4/6-7/9. A pig-sty. *SED* records from Y; St Wo; L Lei Nf Ess; So W Brk Sr K Ha Sx.

(piggery) (2) /'PIGERI:/ WG 4. A collective name for pigs. *EDD* records from Sct; n.Eng; w.Eng.

PIGRET, PURGAT(ORY) *n.* /'PIGRΛT/, /'PŒ:GΛT(Λ)RI:/ P 4/7/9-12/14/20/22, Dy 1. The ash-hole of a fire-grate. *SED* records at Sa 11, He 2-5, Wo 4/7; W 1. *OED* records PURGATORY in this sense from 1866: "local". ME adop. of Medieval Latin *purgatōrium*.

PIKE *n.* /PAiK/ Gn 10, Cl 4, Dy 5/23, WG 1-2/4/6, MG 1-3, SG 1-4, Gw 1/3-9. A hay-fork. *SED* records from He Wo Mon Gl; Co. *OED* records this sense from 1410. OE *pīic, pīc*.

PIKEL *n.* /'PAiK(Λ)L/. (1) Gn 4, Cl 1-7, P 6/14/16/19/23-26, WG 1-2/4/6 + Middleton, MG 1/3 + Cwmfelin (S.O'B.), Hengoed (V.S.), Pontlottyn, Rhydri (S.B.), Tonteg (H.S.), Gw 1/3-5/7-9. An agricultural fork.

(2) Gn 4, Cl 1-7, P 1-5/8-16/18-20/22-26, Dy 5/23, WG 1-2/4/6, MG 1/3, SG 1-4, Gw 1/3-5/7-9. A hay-fork. *SED* records from La; Ch Sa St He.

OED records PIKE 'hay-fork' from 1410, PIKEL in same sense from 1602.

(pikel) (3) P 19. A wishbone.

OE *pīic, pīc*, ME *pīk* + probably -EL, -LE instrumental as in SHOVEL, HANDLE.

pikelet *n.* /'PAiKLΛT/ SG 3; Gw: Newport. A crumpet. *EDD* records from n.Eng, Y La; Ch Db Sa St Wo Wa Gl; Nt L Lei Nf; Nth; So. *OED* records from 1790. Welsh *bara pyglwyd* 'pitchy bread'.

PILES, PELLS *n.pl.* /PAiLZ/ P 2/12/19/22-23/26; /PELZ/ Cl 6, P 8/10. The awns of barley. *SED* records at Ch 5, Sa 5/7-11, St 5-6/8/11, He 2, Wo 1-4, Wa 2. Origin obscure.

PILK *v.* /PILK/. (1) Dy 11-14/20. Of cows: to butt. *EDD* records from D; Pem.

pilk (2) Dy 14. (Of a bull) to toss.

Cf. Norwegian dialect *pilka* 'to scratch, stab, prick' (*EDD*).

PILKS *n.pl.* /PILKS/ P 8/14, WG 1, MG 1-2. Minnows.

pill *n.* /PIL/. (1) Gw 9. The mouth of a REEN (i.e. of a large open ditch).

(2) Dy: Pontiets. A large ditch.

EDD records senses 'tidal creek' and 'small running stream' from He Wo Gl; So Co; Pem. OE *pyll* 'a tidal creek'.

pill-corn *n.* /'PIL-KƆ:N/ Dy 23. Dried oats, grain. *EDD* records in sense 'the naked oat' from Cornwall.

PILM *n.* /PILM/ WG 5 + Middleton. Dust, esp. that on muddy roads in summer time. *EDD* records from (?)La; Wo; So Co D; Pem, Gmg;

Newfoundland. Cf. Cornish *pilm*.

pilvelgin *n.* /PIL'VELGIN/ Dy 13. A ridge where there was a furrow the previous year. Harris records from Pem and links with VELG 'fallow land'.

PIMP *v.* /PIMP/ WG 6 + Middleton, SG 3. To peep, as through a key-hole. *SED* records at Du 4; Ch 2. *OED* records, from 1600, PIMPER v. "obsolete and rare" in sense '(?) to blink', and compares early Modern Dutch *pimpooghen* 'to blink, to look through half-shut eyes'.

PIN-BONE *n.* /'PIN-BO:N/ Dy 20. The hip-bone. *SED* records at So 5/9, D 4/8, Do 4-5. *OED* records (as applied esp. to horses) from 1640. Late OE *pinn* + OE *bān*.

PIN-TOED *adj.*: see PEN-TOED.

PINE-END *n.* /'PAiN 'END/ P 16/19-21/23-26 + Howey, Hay-on-Wye, Dy 1-2/4/6-7/10-12/14-17/19-20/22-25 + Pontiets, WG 1-6 + Middleton, MG 1-3, SG 1-4, Gw 3-4/6-9. The gable-end of a building. *SED* records at Mon 1-3/5-7, Gl 3-4/6; So 2 (?), W 1 (?). *EDD* records from Gl; W So; Cth Pem.

PINSER *n.* /'PINSʌ/ Dy 23. A scoop used for taking hot water out of a boiler.

PIS, **PISWYN** *n.* /PIS/, /'PISWIN/ Gn 8. Chaff. Sometimes used by gypsies as bedding; it was warm, but apparently reputed to cause incontinence.

pishty *n.* /'PIShTI:/ P 16 + Llanelwedd (C.I.G.), nGw (A.Ll.O.). A puppy; used esp. as an affectionate name, cf. *pussy* for cats. *EDD* records from Irel; He Wo Wa Gl; W Ha.

pishwell *n.* /'PIShWEL/ Dy 14. An artificial cess-pool on a farm. Cf. Welsh *biswel* 'dung'.

PISSAMIRES *n.pl.* /'PISʌMAiYʌZ/ SG 1/4. Ants. *SED* records this and variants PISSY-MIRES, PISSMIRES at Nb 9, Du 5-6, We 4, La 2, Y 1/4-5/7-9/12-13/15-18/21/24-25/28/33; Db 6, St 3, Mon 5; Nt 1-4, L 1-6/8-13, Lei 1-2/6/9-10, R 1-2, Nth 3-4, Hu 2, Nf 1-6/8-11; K 2. ME *pissemire* formed on PISS + MIRE 'ant', from the urinous smell of an ant-heap.

PISSAMIRE-HEAP *n.* /'PISʌMAiYʌ HI:P/ SG 4. An ant-hill. *SED* records at Cu 4, Du 5, La 1; Nt 1, Lei 1-2/6/9-10, R 1-2, Nth 4, Bk 3. Cf. PISSAMIRES above.

PISSY-BEDS *n pl.* /'PISI BEDZ/ SG 3. Ants. *SED* records at Ch 2, Sa 3. Cf. PISSAMIRES above.

PISTYLL *n.* /PISTILI/ Gn 1/5/8/10, Cl 1-5/7, P 1, /'PISDILI/ Gn 3, /'PISL/ WG 1/3-4, /'PISTIK/ WG 2. Water welling from a hill or rock-face in Gn, Cl; a man-made spring from a dammed-up stream at WG 3-4.

PIT *n.* (1) /PIT/ Cl 3. A pool where cattle go to drink. *SED* records from Ch Db Sa St Wa; L Lei Nth Nf; So W Co D Do.

(2) Dy 16, WG 5, MG 3. A potato-clamp. *SED* records (POTATO-) PIT in Nb Cu Du Y; Db Gl Ox; Lei Nth Hu C Bk Bd MxL; So W Brk Sr K D Do.

OE *pytt*.

PITCH *n.* /PICh/ P 15/19-20/23, SG: Cowbridge. A piece of sloping ground, a gently sloping hill. *SED* records at He 5, Mon 1-3/5-6, Gl 1/3. The first clear examples of this sense recorded by *OED* are from the 18th c. Formed on PITCH v. < ME *piche, picce(n)*.

PITCH IN! *imperative phrase.* /PICh IN/ SG 4. Help yourselves! (said to the company at table).

pitcher *n.* /'PIChʌ/ Gw 9. An eight-foot hayfork.

pitcher-pole *n.* /'PIChʌ PO:L/ Dy 19. The pole that decides the height of a hay-rick (eight foot).

pitching-hole *n.* /'PIChIN O:L/ Gw 1. A key-hole.

PLAIT, PLEAT, PLET *n.* /PLAT/ Dy 7; /PLI:T/ Dy 12/22/24; /PLET/ Dy 8/11/18/23, WG 2. A cutting of hay that the farmer puts aside for his own use.

(BOTTOM-/GROUND-)PLATE *n.* /('BOTʌM, GRAuND) PLE:T/ Dy 24-25. The sole of a plough. *SED* records at Cu 1-5, We 1; Wa 5. ME adop. of OF *plate* 'a thin sheet of metal'.

PLEACH *v.* /PLI:Ch/ P 2/4-5/8/11/13-14/16-21/24-25 + Howey, Dy 3/5/10/17, MG 1, Gw 2/4-6/8. To plash a hedge. *SED* records from Nb; Ch Db Sa St He Wo Mon; Nt; D Sx. ME *pleche*, adop. of OF **plechier*.

pleacher *n.* /'PLI:Chʌ/ P 18, Gw 4. A hedging-stick. *EDD* records from Sa seWo sWo He Gl; W. *OED* records from 1880. PLEACH as above + agentive -ER < OE *-ere*.

PLEASE TO GET! *imperative phrase* /PLI:Z TΛ GET/ P 16. Help yourselves! (said to the company at table).

PLEAT, PLET *n.*: see PLAIT.

pleated *pa.pple adj.* /'PLI:TID/ WG 3. Plaited. *EDD* records PLEAT v. 'plait' from Sct; Cu Y.

pleck *n.* /PLEK/ Gw 4. A small wood used specially for providing hedging-materials and timber for use on a farm.

PLOCK *n.* /PLOK/ P 17-20 + Howey. A paddock. *SED* records PLACK at He 7, Mon 1. ME *plek, plekke*.

plough-tails *n.pl.* /PLAu-TE:LZ/ Gw 1. The handles of a plough. *EDD* records from Abd Dmb; Sligo; Nb eY; Ch sWo; Co.

PLUD *n.* /PLΛD/ WG 6 + Middleton. A puddle. *SED* records PLUT-HOLE at Sa 11; *EDD* records PLUD from Y; So. ME; origin obscure; cf. Gaelic and Irish *plod* 'a pool, standing water'.

plug-and-feathers *n.* /PLΛG ΛN 'FEÐΛZ/ P: Aberangell. A tool used to cut stone in a quarry, before it is sent to the dressing-sheds. *EDD* records from Lakeland We wY La.

PLUGGY, PUGGY *adj.* /'PL(Λ)GI:/ P 19/22, Gw 6. Of hair: tangled. *SED* records at La 10/12-13; Ch 4.

PLUSH *v.t.* /PLΛSh/ P 8, Dy 12-14/20, WG 4-6; /PLUSh/ WG 3. To plash a hedge. *SED* records from Sr Do Co. Late ME adop. of OF *plaiss(i)er*; *OED* records spellings with -U- ("dialectal") from 19th c.

poached, poachen *pa.pple adj.* Dy 10. /'PO:ChT/, /'PO:ChN/. Of ground: churned up by the hoof-marks of animals. *EDD* records POACH v. 'to trample soft ground into mire and holes', used esp. of cattle, from Sct; Eng. *OED* records POACHED 'trodden or trampled into miry holes' from 1844, formed on POACH v. that is recorded from 1637; apparently a palatalised form of POKE v. < ME *pǭkien*.

poaching *gerund and pr.pple* /'PO:ChIN(g)/ Gn 4. Of horses and cows: churning up the ground after wet weather, especially after the grass has been cut. See preceding item.

pocket-piece *n.* /'POKIT PI:S/ WG 5. A two-shilling piece.

POINTER *n.* /'POiNTΛR/ Gn 1. A plough-share.

POLL(ED)/POLLOW(-COW) *adj. (+ n.)* /POLD, PO:LD/, /'POLO: (KAu)/ Gn 1/3-6/8-9, Cl 2/4/6, P 10/14/19/21-23/25-26, Dy 6/9/11-14/19-21/24-25, WG 2/4-6, MG 1/3, SG 1-4, Gw 1/3/5/7/9. Hornless (cow). *SED* records POLLED, POLL(Y) (COW), POLL (-BEAST/COW) from N counties (not Man); WM and EM counties; S counties except Hampshire. ME *polle* 'a head', perhaps of Low Dutch origin (Onions).

***POLLED, POLLY** *adj.* /PO:LD/ Gn 3/9, Cl 5, P 14/25, WG 2/4; /'POLI:/ Gn 1. Of sheep: hornless. See preceding item.

POLLOW(-COW) *adj. (+ n.)*: see POLL(ED) (-COW).

Polly-put-the-kettle-on *n.* /'POLI: PUT ÐΛ 'KETL ON/ P 17. An implement used to lift the kettle on and off the fire in an old-fashioned grate.

pompren *n.* /'POMPREN/ Dy 13. A wooden bridge. Welsh *pont pren*.

ponner *n.* /'PONΛ/ SG 4. A wooden implement used for mashing potatoes. Presumably a form of POUNDER 'implement for pounding, beating', formed on OE *pūnian* + agentive -ER < OE *-ere*.

POOR DOER *n.* /'PↃ: 'DU:WΛ/ Cl 4. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs.

poor man's weather-glass *n.* /'PↃ: MANZ 'WEÐΛ GLA:S/ Dy 13. The scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. *EDD* records from Lnk; Cu; Ch Wa; Hu Nth. *OED* records from 1847. So called from its closing its flowers when rain is imminent.

POT(-BARA), (BREAD-)POT *n.* /POT ('BARA)/, /('BRED) POT/ Gn 1/3/5/10, Cl 1-2. An earthenware bread-bin. *SED* records (BREAD) POT at Cu 3-6, Du 4-5, We 2-4, La 1, Y 1/5-7/13-14/17-19/21/23-24/26-28/31/33-34; Db 2; Nt 1, L 1-3/5, C 2, Nf 1-3/5/7/11-13, Sf 1-2, Ess 7/10/13; So 9. Late OE *pott*, Welsh *bara* 'bread'; OE *brēad*.

POTATO-CLADD/-CWTSH/-HOG/-HUD/-MOULD/-TUMP/-WIZLES *n.*: see respectively CLADD, CWTSH, HOG, HUD, MOULD, TUMP,

WIZLES.

POUCH *n.* /PAuCh/ Dy 3. A stye on the eye.

POUND *n.* /PAuND/. (1) P 20. A pool where cattle drink. *SED* records at Nb 1/3-5, Du 2, Y 10.

(2) P 20. A pond. *SED* records at Nb 1-6, Du 2, Y 2/11/31; *EDD* from nY; St Sa He Gl. ME; origin unknown.

POUND[1] *v.* /PUN/ P 15-16/20. To beat a boy on the buttocks. *EDD* records from n.Eng, Y; Ch Db Sa Wo Wa Gl; Nt Lei Nth; Mtg Gmg. Late OE *pūnian*.

POUND[2] /PAuND/ P 5/9. To leave a cow unmilked before taking her to market, so that her udder looks bigger. *SED* records at Sa 2-4.

pout *n.* /PAuT/ Gw; Goldcliff. A reen-pole (for REEN see below.)

POWK *n.* /PAuK/ P 19/23. A stye on the eye. *SED* records at We 4, La 3-4/12, Y 34; Ch 5, Db 1-4, Sa 2/5/8/10-11, He 1-5, Wo 1-6. ME *pouke* < OE **pūk*.

PREEN *v.* /PRI:N/ Dy 19-20/24. Of cows: to butt each other.

***PREENS** *n.pl.* /PRI:NZ/ Dy 11-13/25. Knitting-needles. *EDD* records from Cth Pem. OE *prēon* 'a pin, brooch, fastening'.

PRILL *n.* /PRIL/ (1) P 15/17, Gw 5/7. A rivulet. *SED* records at Mon 1-2.

(2) P 15. A pool where cattle go to drink.

OED records from 1703; phonetic variant of PIRLE 'purl, a small rill' that is recorded from before 1552 and now obsolete in that sense in Standard English.

PRITCH *n.* /PRICh/ P 12. A wooden prop used to prevent a cart from going backwards when it is stopped on a hill. *EDD* records from Sa Wo. *OED* records from 1863: "obsolete except dialectally". Apparently a by-form of PRICK n. < OE *prica, pricca* masc., *price* fem.

profit *n.* in phrase *in profit* /IN 'PROFIT/ WG 6, describing a cow with milk. *EDD* records from swL.

proker *n.* /'PRO:KΛ/ P: Aberangell, Llanwddyn. A fireside poker. *EDD* records from Renfrewshire, Galloway; n.Irel; nLa Man; Ch Sa St Wa; sNt Lei Nth.

PROVEND *n.* /'PROVIN/ Gw 1. Dry food for horses. *SED* records at We 4, La 3-4/10/13, Y 12-13. *OED* records from c.1330. ME adop. of OF *provende*.

prysg *n.* /PRI:SK/ Gw (F.J.H.). Undergrowth. Presumably a shortening of Welsh *prysgwydd* 'brushwood'.

PUDDINGS *n.pl.* /'PUDINZ/ P 2/13/17, Dy 21/25. Chitterlings. *SED* records at Nb 1-5/7-9, Cu 1-6, Du 2-6, We 1-4, La 1-4/7-8//10-11/13, Y 2-8/11-14/17-18/26/31; Ch 5-6, Sa 5; Nt 1. ME *poding, puddyng*.

PUGGINGS *n.* /'PAGINZ/ P 12. Chaff. *EDD* records from Wa Gl Ox; Nth; w.Eng in senses 'refuse corn or beans; chaffy corn; the husks of barley'. *OED* records from c.1440 PUG 'the husks of any small seed which are separated in cleansing it; the chaff of wheat or oats, the awns of barley etc.; the refuse corn separated in winnowing.' Origin unascertained.

PUGGY *adj.*: see PLUGGY.

PULLING ONE'S TONGUE OUT *gerundial phrase* /'PULINg.../ Gn 2-4/7/9, Cl 1-2/4-6 (some responses have 3sg.pr.t. PULLS and all have HIS/HER/YOUR rather than ONE'S; this item is included for the lexical interest of PULL in expressions for 'putting one's tongue out'). Literal translation of Welsh *tynnu tafod*, but *SED* records at La 3.

PURGAT(ORY) *n.*: see PIGRET.

PUSHING ONE'S TONGUE OUT *gerundial phrase* /'PUShIN.../ WG 3/5-6 (some responses have 3sg.pr.t. PUSHES and all have HIS/HER/YOUR rather than ONE'S; this item is included for the lexical interest of PUSH in expressions for putting one's tongue out.) *SED* records from He Mon Gl; So Ha.

putcher *n.* /'PUChΛ/ Gw 1 + Goldcliff. A basket for catching salmon. *EDD* records PUTCHEN 'an eel-basket, a wicker eel-trap' from Sa Wo Wa Gl. See also M.W.S.Bundy, 'Salmon-Putchers at Goldcliff' in *Presenting Monmouthshire* no.33 (Vol.III no.3) pp.40-42. *OED* records PUTCHER from 1873; origin unknown.

PUTTEES *n.pl.* /'PΛTI:Z/, /PUTI:Z/ Cl 3, Dy 21, SG 1, MG 3. Knee-

strip of fur' from the appearance of its leaves.

railway bread *n.* /'RE:LWE: BRED/ Dy 19. Currant cake.

raker *n.* /'RE:KΛ/ MG 1. A support for fencing-posts.

rammas on *phrasal v.* /'RAMAS ON/ Dy 21 + Red Roses. To "ramble on" in discourse. *EDD* records RAMMAS *n.* 'a long, tedious story, small talk' from La; Pem. Perhaps an altered form of ROMANCE.

RANCH, RANGE *n.* /RANSh/ P 22-25, Dy 10, WG 2, Gw 2; /RE:NJ/ P 19-20/26, Dy 12/14/19-20/24-25, WG 2, MG 1, Gw 1/5/7. The gangway in a cow-house. *SED* records RANGE at La 6-7/10-11; Sa 9, He 2/4-7, Mon 1-3/5-6. ME adop. of OF *range* 'a row, rank, file'.

RANGE *n.*: see RANCH.

RANK *adj.* /RONgK/ Dy 13, WG 6, Gw; Newport; /RANgK/ SG 3. Rancid. *SED* records at Nf 6, Sf 3, Hrt 1-3, Ess 1/4/7-9/11/13-14; Ha 1, Sx 4. OE *ranc* 'proud, insolent, brave, showy'; *OED* records sense 'rancid' from before 1529.

RATLING *n.* /'RATLIN/ P 4-5/7-10/12-13. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs. *SED* records at Sa 1/3-10; Hu 1.

RAVES *n.pl.* /RE:VZ/ WG 4. Cart-ladders. *SED* records at Wo 2, Gl 4, Ox 2/4; L 13-15, R 1-2, Hu 2, Nf 4/7, Sf 2; So 10/13, Brk 2, Sr 2. Variant of RATHE 'cart-rail', of obscure origin.

REAM[1] *n.* /RI:M/ Gw 1. Cream. *SED* records at Y 6/21; Co 4, D 6/9/11. OE *rēam*.

ream[2] *n.* /RI:M/ Gn 7. (?) The corner ridge at the end of a furrow. Perhaps connected with REENS (3) or (4), see below.

***REAMER** *n.* /'RI:MΛ/ Dy 18. An implement used to skim the cream off milk. *EDD* records from Sct; Co. OE *rēam* + agentive -ER < OE *-ere*.

REANS *n.pl.*: see REENS.

REASTY, RUSTY *adj.* /'RI:STI:/ Cl 3, P 1/5/7/13/17/19/23/25-26, Dy 24-25, Gw 1/3-9; /'RE:STI:/ P 2 + Howey, /'RΛSTI:/ Dy 11/13/19-21, WG 1/5-6, MG 3, SG 1. Rancid. *SED* records REASTY from N counties + Man; Ch Db Sa St He Wo Wa Mon Gl; Nt L Lei R Nth Hu C Nf Bd; So K Co D; RUSTY from Ch Ox; MxL; So Brk Sr Co D Do Ha Sx. OE *reatē* + -Y adjectival.

RECKLING *n.* /'REKLIN/ Gn 3. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs. *SED* records at Nb 5/7/9, Cu 1-4/6, Du 1-6, We 1-4, La 1-4/6-9/12, Y 1-22/24-34, Nt 1-4, L 1-15, R 1-2. *OED* records from 1781.

RED-BELLIES *n.pl.* /'RED BELI:Z/ Cl 4. Minnows.

red-shank *n.* /'RED ShANgK/ SG. Cowbridge. The herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*. *EDD* records from wY. *OED* records from 1757.

REENS *n.pl.* /RI:NZ/. (1) P 10/17/19 + Four Crosses, Dy 1, Gw 4-5. The ridges of a ploughed field. *EDD* records from n.Irel; n.Eng. Nb Du Lakeland Cu We nY midY wY neLa; Db; Nth.

(reens) (2) Gw 5/7-8 + Newport, Nash, Goldcliff, St Brides Wentloog. Large open ditches with running water having an outlet into the sea.

EDD records senses 'large open ditch; a main artificial watercourse; a very small stream; a runnel' from Nb La; Gl; So W K; Mon Gmg.

(3) P 11-12. Sections of a field. *EDD* records this sense and sense (4) from n.Irel; n.Eng, Nb Du Lakeland Cu We nY midY wY neLa; Db; Nth.

(4) P 18. The furrows between sections of a ploughed field, used for carrying off water.

(5) (/RI:N/ *sg.*) MG 1. A track.

Perhaps, in senses (2) and (4), representing OE *ryne* 'a flowing'.

REES-AND-DAVY *n.* /'RI:S ΛN 'DE:VI:/ P 23. A flail.

renks *n.pl.* /RENgKS/ Cl 7. Rows of heaps of hay left to dry in the fields.

RIB *n.*: see RIP(PER).

rib trousers *n.* /'RIB 'TRAuZΛZ/ Dy 23. Corduroy trousers. Welsh *rib* 'corduroy'.

RICE, RAISC *n.* /RAiS/ P 6/10/12; /RAiSK/ P 8. A potato-haulm. *SED* records (POTATO-) RISE at Sa 6. OE *-hrīs* (in compounds) 'a twig, small branch, stem'; cf. also Welsh *gwrysg* 'a haulm'.

RIDGE-HACKLE *n.* /'RIJ 'HAKL/ P 16. The ridge of a hay-stack. *EDD* records HACKLE 'the straw covering of the apex of a rick' from He; W Ha. OE *hrycg* 'back, ridge, top surface' +

OE *hacele* 'a cloak'. Cf. *myst-hakel* 'cloak of mist' in *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* 2081.

RIFF *n.*: see RIP(PER).

RIG *n.* /RIG/ (1) Gn 3-4, Cl 3/5-6, P 15/19-21/24-26, Dy 3/13/15/17/23, WG 6, MG 1/3, SG 1-4, Gw 3/5/7/9. A half-castrated horse. *SED* records from Cu We La Y Man; Ch Db St He Wa Mon Gl Ox; Nt L Lei Nth Hu C Nf Sf Bk Bd Hrt Ess MxL; So W Sr K Do Ha Sx. ME: northern form of RIDGE 'the back or spine in man or animals' < OE *hrycg* = ON *hryggr*. In a RIG a testicle is supposed to remain near the animal's back instead of descending into the scrotum.

(2) Cl 3. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs.

RIGHT *adv. (intensifier)* /RI:T/ WG 2. Very. *SED* records in the phrase *right poisonous* at Man 2, and in the phrase *right glad/pleased to see thee/you* from La Y; Db Sa Wo; L Nf Ess.

RIM *n.* /RIM/ Cl 3. The brim of a hat. *SED* records from Nb Cu Du La Y Man; Ch Sa St He Wo Mon Gl Ox; Hu Nf Sf Bd Hrt Ess MxL; So W Brk Sr K D Do Ha Sx. OE *rima* 'edge, margin, verge'.

RIME *n.* /RAiM/ P 11/19. Hoar-frost. *SED* records from Cu Du We Y; Db Sa St He Wo Wa; Nt L Lei Nf Nth Hu C Bd Ess. OE *hrīm*.

RIMPLE *v.* /'RIMPL/ Dy 23. To wrinkle (of skin). *EDD* records in sense 'to crease, rumple' from Y; east Anglia; America. *OED* records from 1755. Formed on RIMPLE n. that is recorded from c.1440.

RING-BEETLE *n.*: see BEETLE.

RIPPLES, RIBBLES *n.pl.* (1) /'RIPLZ/ Gn 10, Cl 4-5, P 1-2/4/6-7/10/12/14, Dy 1; /'RIBLZ/ Dy 9. Cart-ladders. *SED* records at Sa 1/3-6/9-10.

(2) /'RIPLZ/ Cl 5, P 8. A cart-frame. *SED* records at Sa 4/7/10.

(3) /'RIPLZ/ P 1/4-5/8/10/12-13; /'RIBLZ/ Dy 1-2. The end-board of a cart.

ME *þerrepyllis*. Origin not ascertained; second element prob. -EL or -LE instrumental as in SHOVEL, HANDLE. Recorded as a gloss of *epredia* in *Metrical Vocabularies* in Thomas Wright, ed., *Anglo-Saxon and Old English Vocabularies*, 2nd ed. of R.P.Wülcker, London 1884.

RIP(PER), RIPE, RIB, RIFF *n.* /'RIP(Λ)/, /RAiP/, /RIB/, /RIF/ P 19/23-26, Dy 2/4-5/7-10/15-18/20/22-23, WG 3-5 + Middleton, MG: Rhydri (S.B.), SG 1-2/4. A whetstone. At WG 4, /RIF/ = a bat with sandstone and mutton-fat; at WG 5, the /RIF/ is made of oak with grease and sandstone at each side. *OED* records from 1688; of obscure origin.

rise in one's sitting *phrasal v.* P 15. To sit up in bed. Cf. Welsh *codi yn ei eistedd*

(POTATO-)RISPS *n.pl.* (/PΛ'TEITO:) RISPS/ Dy 23. Potato-haulms. *EDD* records from east Anglia, Sf. *OED* records sense 'a bush, branch or twig; a plant-stem etc.' from 1590. Origin obscure.

RIT *n.* /RIT/ Cl 3/6. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs. *SED* records at La 14; Ch 1/3-6, St 2.

ROBIN SPONC *n.* /'ROBIN SPONgK/ Gn 1. The daddy-long-legs.

Robin (the) driver *n.* /'ROBIN (ÐΛ 'DRAiVΛ/ Gn 4, Dy 12/23, /'ROBIN DRAiVΛ/ WG 4. The gadfly. *EDD* records ROBIN-A-GUIRRA (= *y gyrrwr* 'the driver') from sPem.

rodney *n.* /'RODNI:/. (1) Dy 17 + Llandovery. A heavy drinker.

(2) Gw: Newport. A rumbustious fellow.

EDD records sense 'an idler, loafer, one who will not work; a disagreeable fellow, a vagabond' from Y La; Ch Sa St Wo Wa Gl; s.Wales, Cth. *OED* records from 1867, citing *Notes and Queries* 3rd Series XI (1867) 494/1. Origin obscure.

ROPES *n.pl.* /'RO:PS/ Gn 5. Chitterlings. *SED* records at St 2/4-5; Sf 4-5. OE *rāp*; this sense recorded since c.1000.

ROUNDS *n.pl.* /RAuNDZ/ P 2/9. The rungs of a ladder. *SED* records from Sa St Wa He Wo Ox; Lei Nth C Hu Bk Bd Hrt Ess MxL; So W Brk Sr K Ha Sx. *OED* records this sense from 1548. ME *roonde*, partly an adop. of OF *rond* masc., *ronde* fem., and partly an absolute use of ROUND adj. that is a ME adop. of OF *rund-*, *rond-*, *round-*.

ROUT *v.* /RAuT/ Gw 4. To dig.

EDD records in sense 'to burrow with the snout, as a pig; to dig up potatoes with the fingers' from n.Eng. Du Y; Sa Wo Ox; So Do. *OED* records same sense with reference to swine, the earliest citation being dated 1547–64. Irregular variant of ROOT v that is a later form of WROOT < OE *wrôtan*.

ROW *n.* /RO:/ Gw 9. The ridge of a hay-stack.

RUCKS *n.pl.* /RʌKS/ (1) P 19. Lines left behind by cart-wheels in soft ground. *SED* records (CART–) RUCKS at Mon 1; Sf 1/3, Bk 4–5, Bd 1/3, Hrt 1/3, Ess 11. *OED* records from 1823 as "dialectal".

(2) Cl 5. The rungs of a ladder.

RUFFLE *n.* /'RʌFL/ Dy 3. Scraps left after rendering pigs' kidney-fat.

RUNNER *n.* /'RʌNʌ/ Dy 19. A tethering-rope. *SED* records at Nb 5; L 10. *OED* does not record this sense, but the sense 'a short rope' is attested in nautical usage from before 1625. Formed on RUN < OE *rinnan* + agentive -ER < OE *-ere*.

RUNNING *pr.pple adj.* /'RʌNINg/ Cl 6. Of sows: on heat. *OED* records RUN v. 'to mate (of animals)' from 1960.

RUNNOCK *n.* /'RʌNʌK/ Gw 9. The smallest and weakest pig of a litter. *SED* records RINNICK at Mon 6, Gl 3/6–7; W 1–2.

RUNT *n.* /RʌNT/ Gn 4/7, Cl 4–5. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs. *SED* records in Db Sa St; Lei Ess; K Ha. Of unknown origin.

RUSTY *adj.*: see REASTY.

RYER RHUBARB *n.* /'RAiYʌ 'RU:BAB/. The dock (plant).

S

SACRED *adv. (intensifier)* /'SIKRID/ WG 6. Very, as in *sacred cold*.

SADDLE[1] *n.* /'SADL/. Gw 8–9. The base of a straw stack. *SED* records at Sa 8. Presumably an altered form of STADDLE < OE *staþol* 'foundation, support'.

SADDLE[2] *n.* /'SADL/ Gn 4. The grass-nail of a scythe (made of iron, curling round the shaft and hooking on to the blade; it can be pulled backwards and forwards to suit the user or to regulate the size of the swath to be cut).

SAIM *n.* /SAiM/ Gn 4, /SE M/ SG 1. The fat round the kidneys of a pig. *SED* records from Nb Cu Du; Nf. OE *seime*, cf. Welsh *saim*, 'grease'.

St Ishmael's mice *n.pl.* /SNT 'IShMAiLZ 'MAiS/ Dy 19. A name popularly applied to the people of St Ishmael's, Dyfed.

SALE *n.*: see SILE.

SALLY *n.* /'SALI:/ P 9–10/12–13/15–17/19–20/22/25 + Howey. MG 1, Gw 3/8. The willow. *SED* records from Y Man; Sa He Wo Mon; Lei Nf Ess. OE *scalh* (Mercian *salh*).

SALT BELLS *n.* /'SOLT BELZ/ Gn 5. Bindweed.

SAM *n.* /SAM/ Dy 18/23. Scraps left behind after rendering pigs' lard.

sangering *n.* /'SANgʌRIN/ Cl 3. (?) The gleanings of corn left in a field after harvesting. Cf. SANG 'a handful of ears of corn; a small sheaf' recorded by *EDD* from Co D.

SARN *n.* /SARN/ MG 1. Bracken.

scaddly *adj.* /'SKADLI:/ Dy 20/24. Greedy. *EDD* and Harris record from sPem.

scag *v.t.* /SKAG/ P 26, MG 3, SG 1–2. To tear (esp. clothing by catching it on a splinter or nail). *EDD* records from Wa Gl; So W.

SCALDING *gerund* /'SKALDINg/ Cl 6. Brewing tea. *SED* records SCALD v. at Nb 6, Du 2, We 3, La 10, Y 10/17/23/29; Ch 4–6, Sa 1–2/4–5/8, St 7/11, Wo 2/4; Sf 1, Ess 10; Brk 2, Sr 4, K 3, Ha 7. *OED* records this sense from c.1430. Formed on Old Norman French *escalder*.

SCALL *n.* /SKɔ:L/ Dy 11. Dandruff. *OED* records sense 'a scaly or scabby disease of the skin, esp. of the scalp'. ME; prob. an adop. of ON *skalle* 'a (naturally) bald head'.

SCALPS *n.pl.* /SKALPS/ Cl 7. Blisters.

scarifier *n.* /'SKARIFAiYʌ/ WG: Gower. An implement for rooting up weeds between rows. *EDD* records from L; D. *OED* records in sense 'an agricultural implement for loosening the soil' from 1797. Formed on SCARIFY v., early Modern Eng. adop. of F *scarifier* + agentive -ER < OE *-ere*.

sclem *v.* /SKLEM/ P 16. To steal

food. *SED* records from He.

SCOIL *v.* /SKOiL/ Gw 5. Of cows: to butt each other.

SCOLLOPS *n.pl.* /'SKOLPS/ WG 3, MG: Cwmfelin (S.O'B.), Gw 9. Pegs used in fastening thatch. *SED* records at Mon 5.

SCOTCH, SCOTSHEN *n.* /'SKOCh(EN)/ Gn 5-6/10, Cl 1-6, P 5, Dy 1/12, WG 2. A chock for a cart-wheel. Origin obscure.

Scotch hands *n.pl.* /'SKOCh 'AN(D)Z/ P 20/26, Dy: Cth (C.J.L.P.), Gw 6/8-9. Wooden bats used for making pats of butter. *OED* records from 1884.

SCOTE *n.* /SKOT/ P 23. A chock to prevent a cart from going backwards when it is stopped on a hill. *SED* records at We 4, La 1-4/6, Man 2, Wo 3, Gl 2; Bk 1, Ess 5. *OED* records from 1890; origin obscure.

SCOTSHEN *n.*: see SCOTCH.

scour *v.* /'SKAuWΛ/ Dy 17. To suffer from diarrhoea (applied to cows). *EDD* records in sense 'to cause, or be afflicted by, diarrhoea' from nY La; Ch; Nf; So Brk. *OED* records this sense from 1707. ME *scoure* 'to cleanse, polish'.

scramb *v.* /SKRAM/ P 26, WG 1-2/6, MG 3 + Cwmfelin (S.O'B.), Hengoed (V.S.), SG 1-4, Gw 6/8. To scratch with the claws (said of cats, lions, and, figuratively, children). *EDD* records from Db.

SCRATCHINGS *n.pl.* /'SKRAChIN(g)Z/ P 2/5/8-10/12-18/22, MG 1 + Rhydri (S.B.), Gw 3/5/7. Scraps left behind after rendering pigs' kidney fat. *SED* records SCRATCHING(S) at We 4, La 11/13-14; Ch 3, Db 3-7, Sa 1-11, St 1/3-8/10-11, He 1-3/7, Wo 1-7, Wa 1-7, Gl 1-2, Ox 1-3; Nt 2, Lei 1-10, R 2, Nth 3-5, Hu 2, Bk 1, Bd 1; Sx 6. See also SCRUTCHINGS.

scred *v.t.* /SKRED/ Dy 20. To chop mint or parsley. *EDD* records from Pem. Presumably a form of SHRED.

SCREEN *v.* /SKRI:N/ P 20. To winnow. *SED* records in Nf Bd. *OED* records this sense from 1763. Formed on SCREEN n. 'sifting apparatus', of difficult etymology.

SCREW *n.* /SKRU:/ Dy 7/14, WG 4. The shrewmouse. *SED* records at Co 2/4-5. OE *scrēawa*.

SCREWS *n.pl.* /SKRU:Z/ Cl 6. Chitterlings.

SCREWSCROW *n.* /'SKRU:SKRO:/ WG 3/5, MG 1. The shrewmouse.

scribbocks *n.pl.* /'SKRIBAKS/ WG 5. Small pieces of wood.

scribe *n.* /SKRAiB/ Dy 13. A distance-marker used in agricultural drilling.

SCRUB *n.* /SKRAB/ Dy 8. Stubble left in a cornfield after harvesting. Presumably an extension of the ME sense 'low, stunted tree' of SCRUB, variant of SHRUB that apparently represents OE *scrybb* (found only once and presumed to mean 'shrubbery, underwood').

scruft *v.* /SKRAFT/ Cl 3. To weed or thin out plants. Cf. SCUFFLE and (scuffle) below.

scrumping *gerund* /'SKRAMPINg/ Gn 10, Gw: Newport. Stealing apples from trees and gardens. *OED* records ("dialectal or slang") from 1866; formed on SCRUMP n. 'a withered or stunted apple'.

SCRUTCH *n.*: see SCUTCH.

SCRUTCHINGS *n.pl.* /'SKRAChIN(g)Z/ P 19-20/23/25, Gw 1-2/6/8. Scraps left behind when rendering pigs' kidney-fat. *SED* records at He 5-6, Mon 1/3/5. See also SCRATCHINGS.

SCUFFLE *v.t.* (1) /'SKAFL/ P 4, MG 3, SG 1/4. To thin-out turnips. *SED* records at Sa 9. Formed, presumably, on SCUFFLE(R) *n.*, which see below.

(scuffle) (2) Gn 1/8, Cl 7, MG 3, SG 1. To weed, using a SCUFFLE(R), which see below.

scuffle(r) *n.* /'SKAFL(A)(R)/ Gn 1/8, Cl 7, P 10, WG 2. A horse-drawn machine used for weeding. *EDD* records in sense 'implement for cleansing the ground of weeds, or for making ploughed land more even; a horse-hoe, a Dutch hoe', in gen. dial. use in Sct; Irel; Eng. *OED* records from 1841 in sense 'a gardener's thrust-hoe'. Adop. of Du *schoffel* 'a weeding-hoe'.

SCUT *n.* (1) /SKAT/ Dy 8/15/21. A drag for a cart-wheel. *SED* records at La 3. Presumably a variant of SCOTE.

(scut) (2) P 22. Dull talk, nonsense.

SC(R)UTCH, SQUITCH(-GRASS) *n.* /SKʌCh/, /SK(R)UCh/, /SKWICh/ (-/GRA(:)S/). Cl 2-4/6-7, P 2/4-5/7-16/18-23/26, Dy 1. Couch-grass. *SED* records SCUTCH from Ch Sa St He Wo Mon. SQUITCH (-GRASS) from Ch Sa St Wo Wa Gl Ox; Nth Bk. *OED* records SCUTCH from 1685, SQUITCH from 1785; both are altered forms of QUITCH < OE *cwicce*.

SCWT FACH *n.* /'SKUT VAX/ Dy 8. A drag for a cart-wheel. Welshing of SCOTE + Welsh *fach* 'small'.

SEE (BACK/OFF) *v.imperative.* /SI:/ WG 2, MG 1, /'SI: 'BAK/ MG 3, SG 1, /ShI: BAK/ SG 2, /'SI: 'ɔ:F/ SG 4. A command to plough-horses to turn right. *SED* records SEE (BACK/OFF/OFF A BIT) at Mon 1-2/5-6, Gl 3.

SEED-LEAF/-LIFT/-LIP(E) *n.*: see LIP(E) (2).

SEGS *n.pl.* /SEGZ/ Cl 3/6. Callosities on the hands. *SED* records at Cu 1-6, We 1-4, La 1-14, Y 3/5-8/12-14/17, Man 1-2; Ch 1-6, Db 1, Sa 2-5/8-9/11, St 2. *OED* records ("dialectal") from 1865. Adop. of ON *sigg* 'hard skin'.

sentry *n.* /'SENTRI:/ WG 1. A wild plant, with a pink flower, used for making tea to cure bad backs.

(FARM-)SERVANT, SERVANT-BOY/-MAN *n.* /'SŒ:VANT/ Gn 10, Dy 4-5/8-10/15-18/22-23, WG 3. A general labourer on a farm. *SED* records at Y 14.

SHAGS *n.pl.* /ShAGZ/ Dy 17. Chaps on the hands.

SHALE *adj.*: see SHOAL.

shandry *n.* /'ShANDRI:/ Cl 4. A farm vehicle, longer and much lighter than a trap, with sides and a small "door" at the back, pulled by one horse. Used for bigger loads such as pigs, or up to ten lambs. *SED* records in sense 'a farm-cart' at Ch 1. *EDD* records from Cu We Y La; Ch; L.

SHARD *n.* /SHŒ:D/, /ShUD/ WG 5-6, /ShURD/ WG 3. A sheep-gap in a hedge. *SED* records at Mon 5, Gl 1/4; So 1/3-4/6-8/11-12, W 4-5, Brk 5. OE *sceard* 'a gap'.

sharp *v.* /ShA:P/ Dy 17. To sharpen. *EDD* records from Shetlands, n.Sct, Lanarkshire; Galloway; Nb Du Y; Wa; Lei Nf; wSo Brk Ha Isle of Wight. *OED* records from 15th c.

sharps *n.pl.* /ShA:PS/. (1) Gw 1/9. Mixed beans, corn, peas.

(2) Dy 15. Small bran for pigs.

(3) P 8. Husks.

EDD records in sense 'very coarse flour, containing a considerable quantity of bran; fine bran; "grudgings"', in gen dial use in Sct, Eng. *OED* records from 1801. Formed on OE *scearp* 'sharp'.

sheaf *n.* /ShI:F/, /ShI:V/ Gn 2. A knife or blade in front of the coulter on a certain type of old-fashioned plough. See SHEATH below.

SHEARLING *n.* /'ShŒ:LINg/ Dy 23. A ewe-hog. *SED* records (FIRST) SHEARLING at La 6-7/11, Y 4/32, Man 1-2; Ch 3, St 2/6, He 7, Wo 7, Ox 3; L 14, Lei 4, Bk 2, Ess 7/11, So 10, K 2, Co 5, Do 3, Sx 4. Compound recorded in ME; formed on OE *sceran* 'to shear' + -LING.

SHEATH *n.* /ShI:Th/ P 3. A ploughshare. *EDD* records sense 'part of a plough' (the citations imply regional variation in specific reference) from Sct; Nb; Ch; Bd. OED records sense 'the bar connecting the beam and sole in front [of an old-fashioned plough]'. ME *scēde*.

SHELL(-BOARD) *n.* (1) /ShEL/ Cl 3, /'ShEL BɔːD/ P 1, WG 3/6, /'ShIL BɔːD/ WG 5. The mouldboard of a plough. *SED* records SHELL-BAND/-BOARD/-IRON at Ch 4-6, Db 4-7, Sa 5-11, St 1-11, He 1/3-4, Wo 1-7, Wa 1-7, Gl 1-2, Nt 2, Lei 1-10, R 1-2, Nth 2-5.

(shell) (2) P 7. The husk of grain. *EDD* records sense 'the husk of oats' from Edinburgh ("obsolete").

OE *sciell* (Anglian *scell*).

shepherd's purse *n.* /'ShEPʌDZ 'PŒ:S/ Dy 10. A creeping wild plant with bell-like flowers. *EDD* records from Cu in sense 'the yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Cristagalli*.' *OED* records in sense 'a common cruciferous weed, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, bearing pouch-like pods'. ME.

***SHEPPANT** *n.* /'ShEPʌNT/ WG 5. A dry-stone enclosure for sheep.

SHERDING *gerund.* /'ShUDIN/ WG 5. Trimming hedges.

SHIBWNS *n.pl.*: see JIBBONS.

SHIGGLY *n.* /'ShIGLI:/ Gw 3/8. A see-saw. *SED* records at Mon 5. Formed on Welsh *siglo* 'to shake, rock'.

SHILGOLS *n.pl.* /'ShILGOLZ/ Dy 5/11. Minnows.

SHIPPON *n.* /'ShIPAN/ Gn 1-2/4-7/9-10, Cl 1-7, P 18. A cow-house. OE *scypen*.

shipress *n.* /'ShIPRIS/ Dy 8/11-12/21/25. Mixed corn. *EDD* and Harris record from Pem. Welsh *siprys*.

SHIVE *n.* /ShAIV/ Cl 3. A slice of bread. *SED* records at Nb 1/6-9, Cu 2-6, Du 2-6, We 1-3, La 1/3-14, Y 2/6/22/30; Ch 1-2/4/6, Db 1-2. ME *schīve*, prob. an adop. of MLG and MDu *schive*.

SHOAL, SHALE *adj.* /ShO:L/ Dy 25; /ShE:L/ WG 5. Shallow. *EDD* records *shoal furrow* 'a shallow furrow' from East Anglia. *ODEE* records from 16th c. Alteration of late ME *schoold, schōld*, representing OE *sceald* that is found only in local names.

shocks *n.* /ShOKS/ Dy 10. The leathern part of breeches.

SHOE *n.* (1) /ShU:/ P 17, Dy 4, WG 4. The sole of a plough. *SED* records at La 4, Y 9/22/29; Wo 5, Gl 2, Ox 2; So 3/8/10, Brk 2, K 5, Co 1-4/6, D 8/11.

(2) /ShU:/ P 24, Dy 2/10/20/25, WG 2-4/6, MG 1, Gw 9, /ShO:/ WG 5. A drag for a cart-wheel. *SED* records from Nb Du We La Y Man; Ch St Wa Gl; L Hu C Nf Sf Bk Ess; So Brk Sr.

OE *scō(h)*. Sense (2) recorded by *OED* from 1837.

shoes-and-stockings *n.pl.* /'ShU:Z N 'STOKINZ/ Gw 6. The wild flower "lady's smock".

shonk *adj.* /ShONgK/ Dy 20. Nimble. *EDD* records from w.Eng; Pem; Harris from Pem. Cf. Welsh *sionc* 'nimble, active, brisk'.

SHOOK *n.* /ShUK/ MG 1. A hay-stack.

SHOOTS *n.*: see CHUTES.

SHOVING (ONE'S TONGUE OUT) *gerundial phrase* /'ShAVIN.../ SG 1. Putting one's tongue out (this item is included for the lexical interest of SHOVE in expressions for putting one's tongue out.) *SED* records from Nb Y; Db He Gl; L Nth Ess; So Co D.

SHRAMMED *pa.pple adj.* /ShRAMD/ WG 6 + Middleton. Of a person: very cold. *SED* records at So 1, W 2-6/8-9, Ha 2-3/5-6. *OED* records SHRAM v. 'to benumb or paralyse with cold' from 1787; a parallel form to SCRAM that is recorded from c.1440.

shredding *gerund* /'ShRIDIN/ WG 4. Cutting down the side of a hedge.

SHRIMPS *n.pl.* /ShRIMPS/. (1) Dy 16. Spring onions.

(2) Dy 16. Tea-dregs at the bottom of a cup.

SHUG *n.* /ShAG/ Dy 19. Tremors affecting an elderly person. *OED* records SHOG 'a shaking condition' ("now only dial. and archaic") from 1596. Formed on SHOG v. 'to shake' < ME *shogge*.

shut your chops! *imperative phrase* /ShAT YA ChOPS/ WG 6. Shut your mouth!

Shwni Wynwyns *n.* /'ShUNI 'WI:NUNS/ SG 1. Johnny-Onions, a name given to Breton travelling sellers of onions before the Second World War.

SIB *v.* /SIB/ P 15. To winnow.

SIDE *n.*: see LAND-S(L)IDE.

SIDE-BOARDS *n.pl.* /'SAiDBɔ:DZ/ Dy 22. WG 2/4. Cart-ladders. *SED* records at So 1/10/12, Sr 1, K 1-2/4-5, Co 2-3, D 2/4/10-11, Ha 2/7, Sx 1. *OED* records this sense from 1832.

SIDELAND *n.* /'SAiDLAND/ P 24. Sloping ground.

SIDELING-FIELD/-LAND *n.* /'SAiDLIN-LAND/ P 8/10/15/19/24, /'SAiDLIN FI:LD/ WG 4. Sloping ground. *SED* records SIDELING(S) at So 6-7, D 2/6, Ha 7, Sx 2. *OED* records SIDELING in this sense from 1808. OE *sīde* + -LING adverbial suffix.

SIDENT GROUND *n.* /'SAiDANT GRAuND/ Gw 9. Sloping ground.

SIDERS *n.pl.* /'SAiDAZ/ Cl 5. Whiskers on a man's face. *SED* records at Nb 7.

sildrums *n.pl.* /'SILDRAMS/ Gn 7. Heaps of cut corn, ready for tying up into sheaves. The corn is left on the ground for some time, to season.

sile[1] *n.* /SAiL/ Dy 14. Trash.

SILE[2], **SALE** *n.* /SAiL/ Dy 12/15/17/22-23; /SE:L/ Dy 13/20. The base of a straw stack. Welsh *seiliad* 'foundation'.

SIMPLE *adj.* /'SIMPL/ P 16. In poor physical health. *EDD* records sense 'weakly, feeble, infirm, ill' from

n.Eng.; Sa nWo He Gl; Rdn. ME adop. of (O)F *simple*.

sirrah *n.* /'SʌRI:/ P 16. Term of address used by boys to one another. *EDD* records from Irel; Nb We Y; Ch St Db Sa Wo Wa He Gl; Nt Lei. Prob. represents late ME *sire*.

sitter *n.* /'SITʌ/ P. Four Crosses. A sitting-room. Partridge, *Dictionary of Historical Slang*, records in use at Harrow from c.1890 and much used by Oxford undergraduates by 1902.

skelt *v.i.* /SKELT/ P 16 (M.P.) To wander, roam. *EDD* records from He. Cf. ME *skelten* 'to gallivant'.

SKEMRON *n.* /'SKEMRʌN/ SG 1. A perch for hens to rest on at night.

SKEW[1] *n.* /SKYU:/. Gw 1. The diagonal bar of a gate. *OED* records sense 'a slant' from 1688. Formed on SKEW v. of which the senses include 'to take an oblique direction', adop. of Old Norman French *eskiuwer, eskuer, escuer*, variants of OF *eschuer, eschever*.

skew[2] *n.* /SKYU:/. Dy 13. A settle. EDD records from Pem. Welsh *ys giew*.

SKID *n.* /SKID/. (1) Dy 7/11, WG 2. A drag for a cart-wheel. *SED* records at La 13-14, Man 1; Ch 1, St 7, Gl 4, Ox 3; Nth 4, Nf 3, Bk 1-2, Hrt 1/3, Ess 14; Brk 5, Sr 3. *OED* records this sense from 1766. Of doubtful origin.

(2) Dy 7. A sledge. *SED* records SKID(S) at He 6, Mon 1/3, Gl 7, Ox 5; Nth 5; W 2/7, Brk 2, Ha 7. *OED* records sense 'a kind of sledge' from 18thc.

***SKIFF** *n.* /SKIF/. (1) Gw 4/6. A cart without wheels.

(2) Gw 6. A wicker basket for carrying animal-fodder.

Perhaps, in sense (2), a phonetic variant of SKIP, which see below.

SKILLY *n.* /'SKILI:/ P 25, Dy 21, SG 1, Gw 6/8. Gruel. *SED* records from Nb Du Y; Db St Wa Mon; Lei Nf Sf Bd Hrt Ess MxL; So Brk K Co D Ha Sx. *OED* records from 1839; abbreviation of SKILLIGALEE that is prob. a purely fanciful formation and is recorded from 1819.

skimmer *n.* /'SKIMʌ/ Dy 12/20. An implement attached to a plough-coulter for paring off the surface of the land. *EDD* records from Y La; Ch Wo Wa Gl Ox; Nth; D Do Sr W Brk Ha Prob. the same as SKIM COULTER, recorded by *OED* from 1797.

SKIMMING, STIMMING *n.* /'SKIMIN/, /'STIMIN/ P 11. Beestings.

***SKIP** *n.* /SKIP/ P 3. A wicker basket for carrying animal-fodder. *EDD* records s.v. SKEP 'a basket' from Sct; n.Irel; Nb Lakeland La wY; Ch Db Sa St He sWo Wa Gl Ox; Nt L Lei Nth Hu Bd Sf Ess; K Co Sx. ON *skeppa* 'a measure, bushel'.

skit *v.* /SKIT/ Dy 13. To seep (of water). *EDD* records in sense 'to squirt, spit out; to splash, sprinkle; to throw a stone along the surface of the water' from nwD Co; sPem. *OED* records sense 'to void thin excrement' from 1805. Related to SKIT n. 'dirt, trash, diarrhoea', a Scandinavian equivalent of native English SHIT.

SKRIKE *v.i.* /SKRAiK/ Cl 3. To scream. *SED* records at La 6/8/11/14, Y 21; Ch 1-6, Sa 1-2/4/8/11, St 3. ME: of Scandinavian origin; cf. ON *skrækja* 'to screech'.

skivvers *n.pl.* /'SKIVŒ:Z/ WG 3. Skewers. *EDD* records in gen. dial. use in Sct; Irel; Eng; America; Australia.

skrink *v.* /SKRINgK/ SG 1. To shrink.

skulled *adj.* /'SKʌLID/ WG 5. Bald (of animals).

SLAB *n.* /SLAB/ Cl 3. A threshold. *SED* records at Mon 1; Ess 3. ME: of unknown origin.

SLAMMING-POST *n.* /'SLAMIN PO:ST/ P 10. The shutting-post of a gate. *SED* records at Sa 8/10, St 11, He 1. SLAM recorded from 1691 + -ING + OE *post*.

SLANT *n.* /SLANT/ WG 5. Sloping ground. *SED* records at Nb 2; Db 5; Ess 15.

SLAP, SLOP *n.* /SLAP/, /SLOP/. (1) Dy 11/13-14/19-21/24-25 + Llansadurnen, Tavernspite. A sheep-hole in a hedge.

(2) Dy 7/11. A gateway.

OED records sense 'a breach, opening; gap in a wall, fence, hedge etc.' from 14th c. Adop. of MDu or MLG *slop*.

slasher *n.* /'SLAShʌ/ WG 2. A long-handled billhook. *EDD* records sense 'bill-hook' from Cu Y; Wa; Nt L.

Sa St Wo; Nt L Nth; Mtg.

SNOB *n.* /SNOB/ Dy 24. A cobbler. *SED* records from Y; He Wo Mon Gl Ox; Hu C Nf Sf Nth Bk Bd Hrt Ess MxL; So W Brk Sr K D Do Ha Sx. *OED* records as "slang" from 1781; of obscure origin.

SNORL *n.* /SNA:L/ WG 4, /SNɔ:L/ WG 5. The prong of an agricultural fork.

SOAK (THE TEA) *v.t.* /SO:K (ÐʌTI:)/ P 1-2/9/11/14/19/23/25-26, Dy 1/16. MG 1, SG 4. To brew (the tea). *SED* records from So W Co D Do. OE *socian.*

SOAKAWAY *n.* /'SO:KʌWE:/ Cl 5. A cesspool. *SED* records at Ha 1/4.

SOCK, SUCK, SWCH *n.* (1) /SOK/, /SUK/ P 1/15; /SU:X/ Gn 2, P 21, WG 2. The sole of a plough.

(2) /SɔK/, /SʌK/ Gn 4, Cl 2-3, P 1-2/4-9/12/14, Dy 4/8-9/18; /SU:X/ Gn 1-2/4/8-10, Cl 2-5/7, WG 1. A plough-share. *SED* records from N counties + Man; Ch Sa St.

ME ădop. of OF *soc.*

SOGGY *adj.* /'ZOGI:/ WG 5. Boggy. *SED* records from Y; Wo Gl; Sf.

SOLE-PIECE *n.* /'SO:L PI:S/ Dy 24. The tailboard of a cart.

sollar *n.* /'SOLʌ/ P 20 + Howey. The upper floor of a house. *EDD* records from n.Eng, Y La; Sa He; East Anglia; s.Eng, Co. ME adop. of Anglo-Norman *soler.*

SORE *adv. (intensifier).* /Sɔ:/ P 16. Very, extremely. *EDD* records from Ayr Rxb; n.Eng. wY; Nt nL East Anglia; Sf. OE *sâre.*

sorty *adj.* /'SɔTI:/ P 16. Proud.

soul *v.* /SAuL/ WG 6. To eke out, save, conserve. *EDD* records from Pem.

souly *v.* /'ZAuLI:/ WG 5. To gather.

SOUR GRASS *n.* /'SAuWʌ GRA:S/ Gw 3. Couch-grass.

sour leaf *n.* /'SAuWʌ LI:F/ P 26 (V.J.). The sorrel. *EDD* records SOUR DOCK and SOUR GRASS in this sense from swCu nY wY La; Ch Sa; L Nf; So D Do. *OED* records SOUR DOCK in ME.

sow-body *n.* /'SAu 'BODI:/ Dy 23. A slovenly cut to clothes.

SPAG *v.t.* /SPAG/ P: Hay-on-Wye (J.F.M.), Gw 9 + Newport. Of a cat: to scratch someone with the claws.

Spanish juice *n.* /'SPANISh JU:S/ P 12. Liquorice. *EDD* records from Sct; Nb eDu wY sLa; nL. *OED* records from 1803.

speal *n.* /SPI:L/ WG 5. A basket for general use.

SPEARS *n.pl.* /SPŒ:Z/ Gw 5. Bristles of barley, awns. *SED* records at So 11. OE *spere* 'a spear'.

SPECKLES, SPRECKLES *n.pl.* /'SP(R)EKLZ/ P 23-24, Dy 15/21, Gw 4/6. Freckles. *SED* records at Cu 2-3, Y 6/24, La 7; Ch 5, Db 5/7, St 8, Wo 3/5, He 6, Mon 1, Ox 1, Gl 7; Nt 4, L 12, Ess 15; Wo 1-2/6, Sx 2. Formed on OE *specca* 'a speck' + -LE substantival suffix < OE *-el;* SPRECKLE is evidently a blending of SPECKLE and FRECKLE.

SPEEL *n.* /SPI:L/ Cl 3. A splinter. *SED* records at Cu 1, We 4, La 1-3, Y 5; L 13/15. *OED* records ("now dialectal") SPEEL 'a splinter or strip of wood, iron etc.' from c.1440; of Scandinavian origin; cf. Norwegian *spela, spila,* Swedish *spjela, spjele* of the same meaning.

SPENCE *n.* * (1) /SPENS/, /SPENSh/ Cl 7. A place in a house where odds and ends are stored.

(2) /SPENSh/ Gn 4, Cl 2. A storage-place for coal, under the stairs.

* (3) /SPENS/ Gn 8, Cl 2-3/5; /SPENSh/ Gn 3-4/9, Cl 1-4/7. An understairs cupboard.

OED records sense 'a room or separate place in which victuals and liquor are kept; a buttery or pantry; a cupboard ("now dialectal or archaic") from c.1386. Aphetically formed on OF *despense.*

spewk *v.i.* /SPYU:K/ Dy 14. To be sick, vomit. Presumably blended from SPEW (OE *spīwan, spēowan)* and PUKE that is prob. of imitative origin.

SPILL *n.* /SPI:L/ Cl 3, P 10. A splinter in the hand, arm, or foot. *SED* records SPEEL, SPILL at Cu 1, We 4, La 1-3, Y 5; Sa 6-7/9, He 1/7, Gl 3; L 13/15. (M)LG and (M)Du *spil(l)e* (Onions).

SPIN *v.t.* /SPIN/. (1) Gn 10, P 6-8/11-12/14. To top-and-tail gooseberries.

(2) P 6-8. To shell peas.

(3) Cl 5, P 6-11/14. To remove

stalks from red or black currants.

SPINGLE *n.* /'SBINgGL/ Cl 4. A linch-pin. *SED* records SPINDLE at Brk 1.

spinning tailor *n.* /'SPININ 'TE:Lʌ/ Dy 14. The common long-legged grass spider.

SPIRT *v.* /SPŒ:T/. (1) P 17. To top-and-tail gooseberries.

(2) P 11. To remove the stalks from red or black currants.

SPIRTS *n.pl.* /SPŒ:TS/ P 9. Potato-peelings.

SPITTLE *n.* /'SPITL/ P 16/19. A garden spade. *SED* records at He 2/4-5, Wo 4, Mon 1, Gl 3. OE *spitel*.

***SPLEETS** *n.pl.* /SPLI:TS/ WG 5 + Middleton. Knitting-needles. *EDD* records SPLEET 'a splinter, chip' from the Shetland Isles, Morgan (*Wanderings* 1862) from Gower. *OED* records SPLEET from 1609 in sense 'a small strip of wood or willow'. Adop. of MDu *splete*.

SPLICK *n.* /SPLIK/ Dy 16. A splinter in the hand, arm or foot.

SPLINT *n.* /SPLINT/ Gn 7, Cl 1/6-7, P 1/4/6/13, Dy 19. A splinter in the hand, arm or foot. *SED* records at Y 33; Ch 3-5, Db 2/7, Sa 2/4/8, St 1-7/9-11, He 2, Wo 1/3/7, Wa 1; Nth 1; D 11. ME adop. of MDu *splinte* or MLG *splinte, splente, splint*.

SPOUTLE *n.* /'SPAuTL/ Cl 6. The guttering of the roof of a house.

SPRAG *n.* /SPRAG/. (1) P 5, SG 4. A chock for preventing a cart from going backwards when it is stopped on a hill. *SED* records at Cu 1-2, La 9; Nt 2, L 11.

(2) P 3, Dy 5/13-14/19, WG 2. A drag for a cart-wheel. *SED* records at Bd 3.

OED records sense (2) from 1878; origin obscure.

SPRAWLED *adj.* /SPRɔ:LD/ WG 6. Splay-footed.

SPRAWL-FOOTED *adj.* /'SPRɔ:L 'FUTID/ P 5/9/14. Splay-footed. *SED* records at Ch 2, Db 2, Gl 4/6; Nt 3, Hu 2, C 1-2, Sf 3, Bd 2, Hrt 1; W 3, Co 5, D 2/11.

SPREADER *n.* /'SPREDʌ/ P 19-23/25-26, Dy 7/9/13/16-18/20-21/23-25, MG 1/3, SG 1, Gw 1/4/7/9. The stretcher on a harness that keeps the traces apart. *SED* records in Sa St He Wo Wa Mon Gl; Nth Bk Hrt MxL; So W Brk Sr Co D Do Ha Sx. OE *sprǣdan* + -ER < OE *-ere* agentive suffix; this sense recorded from 1839.

SPREATHED *pa.pple adj.* /SPRI:ÐD/ Gw 6-8. Chapped, referring to the hands. *SED* records SPREATHED varying with SPREAZED at Mon 4-5/7, Gl 5-7; W (?)1/3/5/8-9, Ha 6.

SPRECKLES *n.pl.*: see SPECKLES.

SPRINGING *pr.pple* /'SPRINgINg/ SG 3. Showing signs of calving, said of a cow when her udder is very full. *SED* records this and expressions containing SPRING v. in Cu Du We Y La; Ch Db St Sa Wa Mon Gl Ox; Nt L Lei Nth C Hu Nf Bk Bd; So W D Do Ha. OE *springan* 'burst forth, grow'.

springle *n.* /'SPRINgGL/ Dy 13. A trap for catching birds. *EDD* records from wSo D Co. *OED* records in sense 'a springe or snare' from 1602. Perhaps formed on SPRING 'a snare or noose' that is "obsolete except dialectally", an altered form of SPRINGE < ME *sprenge*.

sprits *n.pl.* /SPRITS/ Cl 3. The eyes of potatoes. *EDD* records SPRIT 'a sprout from the eye of a potato' from Cheshire. Formed on OE *spryttan* 'to sprout, germinate'.

SQUAT *n.* /SKWOT/ P 17/19-20, Gw 1/4/6; /SKWAT/ P 22. A chock for preventing a cart from going backwards when stopped on a hill. *SED* records at Sa 9, He 1/3-7, Wo 2/4, Mon 1-2; Sr 3, Sx 2-6.

squiff *n.* /SKWIF/ Dy 13. A short shower of rain.

SQUILPS *n.pl.* /SKWILPS/ Dy 18. Pegs used in fastening thatch.

SQUITWAYS *adv.* /'SKWITWE:Z/ Dy 13. Diagonally. *SED* records SKWINWAYS, SWIN(T)WAYS at Nb 9, Cu 2-6, Du 6, We 1-4, La 2-4/6-7/10/13-14, Y 20; Ch 4.

SQUITCH *n.*: see SCUTCH.

STACK *n.* /STAK/ Gn 7. A potato-clamp. *SED* records in Bedfordshire.

STAKE-BEETLE *n.*: see BEETLE.

STALE, STEAL *n.* (1) /STE:L/ Gn 6, Cl 3/6, P 8-11/17; /STI:L/ Cl 3, WG 3/5. The handle of a besom. *SED* records in Nb La Y; Ch Db St Sa He Wo Wa; Nt Lei R Nth Hu Sf Bk Bd Hrt Ess; Brk D.

(2) /STE:L/ Cl 4, /STIʌL/ Cl 3. The shaft of a scythe. *SED* records at Y 29, La 6.

(3) /STE:L/ Gn 4. The rung of a ladder. *SED* records at K 3-5/7.

(4) /STE:L/, /STI:L/ Cl 3, P 9-11/23. The shaft of a spade. *SED* records from Y; Ch Sa St He Wo Wa; Hrt Ess; D.

(5) /STE:L/, /STI:L/ Gn 4, Cl 3-4/6, P 2-4/8-11/14/17-18/23, Dy 19, WG 3/5-6. The shaft of an agricultural fork. *SED* records from La Y; Ch Db Sa St He Wo Wa Ox; Lei R Nth Nf Sf Bk Bd Hrt Ess; Brk K D.

(6) /STIʌL/ Cl 3. The handle of a scythe.

OE *stalu, stela* 'a stalk, a support'; cf. Flemish and Frisian *staal* 'handle'.

STALKER *n.* /'STɔ:Kʌ(R)/ Dy 18. A stick used for supporting the shaft of a cart when the horse is given a rest.

STALKS *n.* /STɔ:KS/ P 7. The tyre of a wheel.

STANCHION *n.* /'STANShN/ WG 2. A tethering-stake in a cow-house. *SED* records at Sa 5.

STANDARD, STANDLE, STENDER *n.* /'STANDʌD/, /'STANDL/, /'STENDʌ/. (1) Gn 1, Dy 5, WG 6. A stick for supporting the shaft of a cart when the horse is given a rest.

(2) Dy 2-3/6-8/11-15/19-23. A short vertical pin attached to a cart-shaft so as to slot through a hole in the projecting part of the beam on which the body rests. *SED* records STANDARD varying with STANDER, STANDLE-PIN at Nb 2/4/8, Du 2.

STANIEL *n.* /'STANYʌL/ Dy 13. A stallion.

stank *n.* /STANgK/ Gw 9. A sluice. *EDD* records from Wa, Lei in sense 'a small pond with a sluice or flood-gate'. ME *stanc* 'a pond, pool', adop. of OF *estanc*.

STANK *v.* /STANgK/ P 10/12-14/19/23/25-26, Gw 1/3-8. To leave a cow unmilked before selling, in order to make her udder look bigger. *SED* records from Sa St He Wo Mon Gl.

STANKS *n.pl.* /STANgKS/ P 5. Gate-posts. *EDD* records STANK in sense 'a stake, pile, large post' from Sa; Mtg Rdn.

STARVED, STARVING *participial adj.* /STA:VD/, /'STA:VIN/ Gn 1/9, Cl 2/4/6, P 3-5/8/11/26, Dy 4, WG 5. Of a person: very cold. *SED* records from N counties (not Man); WM counties; Nt L Lei R Nth Ho Mx L. OE *steorfan* 'to die'.

STAVE(S) *n.* (1) /STE:VZ/ Cl 3. A stick for supporting the shaft of a cart while the horse is given a rest.

(2) /STE:V/ P 23, Dy 15; /STI:V/ Cl 3. A rung of a ladder. *SED* records from Y, Ch Db Sa St, Nt L Lei Nth C Nf Sf Ess; K Co D Sx.

Back-formation from ME *stāves* plural of STAFF.

STAY-POST *n.* /STE: PO:ST/ Cl 3. The hanging-post of a gate. Prob. formed on STAY *v.*, adop. of OF *estayer* 'to prop up'.

STEAL *n.*: see STALE.

STEAM UP *phrasal v.* /STI:M ʌP/ Gn 3-4. To leave a cow unmilked before selling, so as to make her udder look bigger. *SED* records STEAM (OF HER/UP) at La 7, Y 2/6/27, Sx 4.

STEAN *n.* /STI:N/. (1) (with variant BREAD-STEAN) P 1-5/7-10/12-16/18-20/26 + Howey, SG 1, Gw 8. An earthenware bread-bin. *SED* records from Sa St He Wo; D.

(2) P 17. A salting-trough in which bacon is cured. *SED* records at Wo 2.

(stean) (3) P 19, SG 1/4. An earthenware vessel for cream or milk.

(4) P 2/4-5/10-11 + Four Crosses. An earthenware vessel for making bread, cheese or butter in.

EDD records in sense 'earthenware pan or jar' from Ch St Db Sa Wo Wa He Gl; So D Co W K Sr Do Ha Sx; Rdn Pem. OE *stǣna* 'a vessel for liquids, later for bread or meat' -- usually made of clay, with two handles or ears.

STEEKER *n.* /'STIKʌ/. (1) P 16/19/26. A chock for preventing a cart from going backwards when stopped on a hill. *EDD* records from He.

(2) P 16/22/26. A stick for supporting the shaft of a cart while the horse is given a rest. EDD records from He.

ME *stęke* 'to fasten in position' + agentive -ER < OE *-ere*.

STEEP (THE TEA) (1) *v.t.* /STI:P (ÐʌTI:)/ P 21, Dy 16/18-19/23/25, WG 1-6 Middleton, MG: Hengoed (V.S.), SG 1, Gw 8. To brew the tea. *SED* records at La 9, Y 6; Wa 3, Mon

7; Nth 1, Bk 1, MxL 1; W 8, Co 7.

(2) **(steep)** *v.i.* /STI:P/ WG 1, SG 1. To stand (said of tea in the pot: e.g. *Leave it steep a few minutes.*).

Recorded from 14th c. in sense 'to soak in liquid'; represents formally OE **stēpan, *stiepan.*

steeved *pa.pple adj.* /STI:VD/ WG 5. Stiffened. *EDD* records from w.Eng, So D Co; Morgan (*Wanderings* 1862) from Gower in sense 'cramped up'. *OED* records STEEVE v. from 1554, formed on STEEVE adj. 'stiff' < ME *stef.*

STELCH *n.* /STELSh/. (1) P 17. A stall in a cow-house.

(2) P 17/22/25. A tether in a cow-house.

(3) Cl 6, P 5/9/16/22. The ring on a tethering-stake. *SED* records at Sa 6-11, St 11, He 1-2/5/7, Wo 2/4.

See also STELCH-RING below.

STELCH-RING *n.* /'STELSh RINg/ P 16. The ring on a tethering-stake. See also STELCH above.

STENDER *n.*: see STANDARD.

STENT *n.* (1) /STENT/. Gn 7/9-10, Cl 2. The stretcher that keeps the traces apart on a harness. *SED* records (DRAWING-) STEND at La 14; Ch 1/3-6, St 2.

(2) Cl 5. The sole of a plough.

STEW *v.* /STIu/ Gn 9. To brew tea. *SED* records from Sa 9; Bk 2. ME adop. of OF *estuver.*

STIBBLING *pr.pple adj.* /'STIBLINg/ Dy 13/21. Shivering with cold. *EDD* records STIVVLE 'to starve, to perish with cold' from Pem. Cf. perhaps OE *stifian* 'to become stiff'.

STICAN *n.*: see STICKER.

STICKER, STICAN *n.* /'STIKʌ/, /'STIKAN/ P 6. A porridge-stick.

sticky-jack *n.* /'STIKI: JAK/ Cl 4. Burdoch. *SED* records in sense 'goose-grass' from Du 2; *EDD* records STICKY BUTTONS 'the heads of burdoch' from Devon.

stifed *pa.pple adj.* /STAiFT/ SG 3. Faint, overcome by heat. *EDD* records STIF(E)Y 'close, oppressive, suffocating; causing difficulty in breathing' from Nb Y; Sf. *OED* records STIFY ("chiefly dialectal") from 1636.

STILLING *n.* /'STILIN/ WG 6 + Middleton. The gangway in a cow-house.

stillion *n.* /'STILYʌN/ SG 4. A kind of sack.

STIMMING *n.*: see SKIMMING.

sting-balls *n.pl.* /'STINg BɔːLZ/ WG 4. Fish found in marshy areas, with big heads, narrow tails and stings.

stingo *n.* /'STINgGOː/ Dy 14. Strong drink, esp. home-brewed beer. Partridge, *Dictionary of Historical Slang*, records from 17th c.: "obsolete except in the trade-name Watney's Stingo Nips". *OED* records from 17th c. Formed on STING v. + -O, perhaps simulating a Spanish or Italian ending.

STITCH *v.* /STICh/ P 8. To stook. *SED* records at Ch 6; So 5-13, D 4-7/9-11, Do 2-5. *OED* records from 1674. Formed on STITCH n. 'a shock of corn consisting of a number of sheaves set up together in the field' that is recorded from 1603. Of uncertain origin.

STOCK *n.* /STOK/ P 10/15-16/19/22, SG 3, Gw 5. The hub of a cart-wheel. *SED* records at Sa 7-11, He 1-5/7, Mon 1-3/6; Sr 2/4-5, Do 1, Ha 2/6, Sx 3. OE *stoc(c)* 'a stem, trunk, log'; this sense recorded from 1585.

STŌL *n.* /STOːL/ Cl 1. The base of a straw stack. Literally, STOOL, which see.

STONES *n.pl.* /STOːNZ/ P 4. Potato-haulms.

stonk *n.* /STONgK/ P 19. The dead stump of a tree.

STOOL *n.* /STUːL/. (1) Gn 5, P 20/22. The base of a straw stack. *SED* records at He 5/7, Wo 4, Mon 1-3.

(2) P 18-19, WG 4/6, Gw 8. The stump of a tree (at WG 4 "if blown down"). *SED* records from Nb Cu Du La Y; Ch Db Sa St He Wo Gl Ox; L Lei Nf Bk Ess; So Brk Sr K Co D Do Ha Sx. OE *stōl.*

STOPPLE *n.* /'STOːPL/ Dy 19. Stubble. *EDD* records from D; Pem. *OED* records the form STOUPLE as a spelling of STUBBLE from 15th c. ME adop. of OF *stuble, estuble, esteuble* from Popular Latin **stupla* = late Latin *stupula.*

STRAKER *n.* /'STREːKʌ/ P 25. A chock for preventing a cart from going backwards when stopped on a hill.

STRAKES *n.* /STREːKS/. (1) P 12/17. The tyre of a cart-wheel. *SED* records at Sa 9-10, He 2, Wo 4; Sf

5, Ess 2/5/13; W 3, Ha 7.

(2) P 16-17/22, Gw 5. The bush of a cart-wheel.

OED records STRAKE 'a section of the iron rim of a cart-wheel'. ME *strāke* 'a strip of iron'.

STRICK *n.* /STRIK/ Gn 1/4-5/7-10, Cl 1. A wooden implement, greased and sanded, used for sharpening a scythe. *SED* records in Lincolnshire. (?) shortening of STRICKLE < OE *stricel*.

strike *n.* /STRAiK/ P 9-10/12. A measurement of corn. *EDD* records ("varying from half a bushel to four bushels") from n.Eng, Lakeland La; Ch midlands St Db Sa Wa Wo; Nt L Lei Nth Sf; nD K Ha. *OED* records from 1284 (first in the Anglo-French form *estrike*), adding that the measurement has not been officially recognised since the 16th century.

STRING *v.t.* /STRINg/ P 13. To remove the stalks from red or black currants. *SED* records from Nf Sf Bk Ess; So Sr.

STRIPPINGS *n.* /'STRIPINZ/ P 4-5/9-10/12-14, WG 6, SG 1. Beestings.

STROKE *n.* /STRO:K/ Gn 1/4/8. A chock for preventing a cart from going backwards when stopped on a hill. At Gn 4, a stone or a piece of wood; at Gn 8 a piece of wood that was carried with the cart. Origin not ascertained.

strop *n.* /STROP/ WG 6. String. *EDD* records related senses from Co D; sPem.

stum *v.* /STʌM/. (1) Dy 14/20/25. To make a fire with balls of coal and clay.

(2) (Often in phrase *stum down*) Dy 21 + Llansadurnen. To slow down a fire by putting CULM (which see above) on it.

EDD records from Pem in sense 'to cover in a fire with fresh fuel; to press down, smother'. Cf. Welsh *stwmo*.

stumming hot *adj. phrase* /'STʌMINg HOT/ Dy 20. Exceedingly hot.

STUMP *v.* /STʌMP/ P 9. Of a ball: to bounce.

sucan (bwdram) *n.* /'SIKAN ('BUDRAM)/ Dy 10-11/15/23. Flummery. *EDD* records SICCANS from Pem, adding "cf. BUD-RAM", and this latter (defined as 'gruel consisting of oatmeal mixed with water and left until sour') is also recorded from Pem. Morgan (*Wanderings* 1862) records from Gower in form SHICKAN. Welsh *sucan* 'gruel, flummery', *bwdram* 'thin flummery'.

SUCK *n.* /SʌK/. (1) P 9/19. A drain in a cow-house. *SED* records SOUGH at Sa 1/7-8/10, St 3. Origin obscure.

(2) See SOCK.

sucker *n.* /'SʌKʌ/ SG 4. A very young animal. *EDD* records from wSo Do in sense 'a young foal, just ready to sell away from its mother'. *OED* records in sense 'a young animal before it is weaned'. ME *soukere* formed on SUCK + agentive -ER < OE *-ere*.

SUMMER *v.* /'SʌMʌ(R)/ P 6/8/11/14. To hire pasturage for cattle. *SED* records at Cu 3, Du 3, We 2.

SUMMER SPOTS *n.pl.* /'SʌMʌ SPOTS/ P 19, Dy 22, WG 3-6, MG 1-2, SG 1. Freckles. *SED* records at Mon 2. *OED* records from 1876.

SWANG, SWENG, SWING *n.* /SWANg/ Dy 20; /SWENg/ Dy 13-14; /SWINg/ Dy 12/19. The stretcher on a harness that keeps the traces apart.

SWARD *n.* /S(W)ɔ:D/ Cl 3, P 10. The rind of bacon. *SED* records at Nb 9, We 4, La 1-3/5-9/11/14, Y 6-7/12-13/29-33; Ch 4-6, Db 1-5/7, Sa 7/10-11, St 1-3, He 1-4, Wo 4-7, Gl 1-2/5. OE *sweard*.

SWATH-BOARD *n.* /'SWɔ:Đ Bɔ:D/ WG 2. The mouldboard of a plough. *SED* records at He 6.

SWAY *n.* /SWE:/ P 9/19, Gw 1. A crane for hanging a kettle on, in order to heat it over the fire. *SED* records at Nb 1-2, Ch 3, Sa 5/7-9/11, St 1/3/11, He 1-6, Wo 1-6, Mon 2-3/5, Gl 1-2. *OED* records this sense from 1825; ME *swey*.

SWAY-POLE *n.* /'SWE: PO:L/ Gw 1. A crane for hanging a kettle on, in order to heat it over the fire. *SED* records at Sa 6/10, He 7. See SWAY above.

SWCH *n.* /SU:X/. (1) P 7. The mouldboard of a plough. *SED* records SOCK with this sense at Ch 1/3/5-6, Sa 1-3/5-6/9-10, St 2.

(2) See SOCK above.

SWCI LAMB *n.* /'SU:KI: LAM/ Dy 5/10/15/17. A pet lamb, brought up in

the house.

swing-plough *n.* /'SWINg PLAu/ P 10. A plough without wheels. *EDD* records sense 'a kind of plough' from nY; Bk Sf. *OED* records sense 'a plough without wheels' from 1733.

SWORD(-PIN) *n.* /'SɔːD (PIN)/ Cl 6, P 9-10/12, SG 2-4, Gw 3/5/7, /SWOːD/, /'SWŒːD/ MG 3. A vertical rod with perforations for the pin that adjusts the tilt of the cart-body when tipping. *SED* records SWORD at Y 4; Ch 1/3-6, Sa 1-11, St 2/7-8/11, Wo 1-3/5-6, Wa 2-3/5-7, Mon 2-3/6, Gl 1-7, Ox 1; So 5/9-13, W 2/5/7, Co 7, D 5, Do 2-3, Ha 7.

T

tabs *n.pl.* /TABZ/ Dy 16 + Red Roses. Inferior cigarettes.

TACK *n.* /TAK/ Gn 3/5, Cl 5, P 2-6/12/14-17/19-25, Dy 3/5-7/10/16-18/21-22, WG 1-6, MG 1/3 + Cwmfelin (S.O'B.), Rhydri (S.B.), Tonteg (H.S.), SG 1-4, Gw 1/3-4/6-9. Hired pasturage. *SED* records TACK n. and/or TACK v. 'to hire pasturage' at Sa 1/3/5-11, He 1-7, Wo 1-6, Wa 2/5-7, Mon 1-3/5-6, Gl 1-4/6-7; So 1, W 1-2. ME; formed on *tac, tak* 'take' v. *OED* records this sense ("dialectal") from the period 1804-12.

TADCU *n.* /'TAD'KIː/ Dy 1/4-5/10/16/22. A child's term of address to a grandfather.

taggy-worts *n.pl.* /'TAGIː 'WŒːTS/ Dy 19. Long warts.

TAID *n.* /TAiD/ Gn 2/4/8/10, Cl 1-2/4, P 1-4/7-9/11/14. A child's term of address to a grandfather. *SED* records at Sa 7.

tail-boards *n.pl.* /'TEːL BɔːDZ/ WG 6. Trousers with flaps at the front.

TAIL-CRATCH *n.*: see CRATCH.

tails *n.pl.* /TEːLZ/ P 10. The back parts of a plough. *EDD* records in sense 'the hind part of a cart, harrow, plough etc.; one of the handles of a plough' from Aberdeenshire; Sa sWo; nL; wSo Brk. *OED* records this sense from 1466. OE *tægl, tægel.*

TAKING YOUR TONGUE OUT *gerundial phrase* /'TEːKIN YʌR TʌNg AuT/ Cl 7. Putting your tongue out.

TALLE(N)T, TOLLENT *n.* /'TALʌ(N)T/, /'TOLʌNT/ Cl 6, P 12/15-16/20/23 + Howey, WG Middleton, Gw 8. A hay-loft above a stable. *SED* records at Sa 1-2/5-11, He 1-7, Wo 1-6, Mon 1-3/5-6, Gl 1/3-7, Ox 2/4; So 3/5-13, W 8, Brk 4, Co 1-2, D 1-5/7-10, Do 1, Ha 2/6. *OED* records from 1586. Adop. of Welsh *taflawd, taflod.*

tallies *n.pl.* /'TALIːZ/ Dy 19. Broken pieces of crockery, used in children's games.

TAMMIT *n.* /'TAMIT/ Dy 19-20. A cutting of hay that the farmer puts aside for his own use.

TAMP *v.* /TAMP/. (1) Cl 4, P 24/26 + Ystradgynlais, Dy 3/23, MG 1/3 + Cwmfelin (S.O'B.), Hengoed (V.S.), Rhydri (S.B.), Tonteg (H.S.), SG 1-4, Gw 3/6-8. Of a ball: to bounce. *SED* records at Mon 2/4-5.

(tamp) (2) Gw 1. To move fast. Metaphorical use of TAMP (1)?

tamping *pr.pple adj.* /'TAMPIN/ Gw 1/8. Angry, bouncing with rage. Cf. TAMP v.

TANCEL *v.* /'TANSL/ P: Howey. To beat a boy on the buttocks. *SED* records at St 3.

tankard *n.* /'TANgKʌD/ Dy 21. A white swede. *EDD* records TANKARD-TURNIP 'a long-rooted turnip' from the midlands and Wiltshire. *OED* records from 1796.

TANKLET *n.* /'TANgKLʌT/ SG 1. A scoop for taking hot water out of a boiler.

tanny *n.* /'TANIː/ P 12. A mixture of butter and brown sugar. Perhaps a form of TAWNY < ME *tauny, tawne*, adop. of Anglo-French *tauné*, OF *tané*, from the colour of the mixture.

TASH *v.* /TASh/ Dy 9. To lop the heavier branches from trees.

tart *adj.* /TŒːT/ P: Llangattock, Crickhowell. Painful. *EDD* records in senses 'painful, tender to the touch, smarting, stinging' from Sa He Wo Wa Gl; w.Eng, So Brk W Ha. OE *teart.*

tatch *n.* /TACh/ Gw 6. An unpleasant taste in the mouth. *EDD* records from Gloucestershire.

tather *n.* /'TAÐʌ/ P 12. A knot, tangle. *EDD* records from Irel; Ch Sa.

TATHERED *pa.pple adj.* /'TAÐʌD/ P 12. Of hair: tangled.

tatws llaeth *n.* /'TATUS LlAiTh/ Cl 1. A dish comprising potatoes and

buttermilk; hot potato in a basin covered with cold buttermilk. Farmworkers used to eat it as the first course of their mid-day meal. Lit. 'milk potatoes'.

TAWTREE *n.* /'TɔːTRIː/ P 3/5/12. The stretcher on a harness that keeps the traces apart. *SED* records at Sa 3.

TEA-DROUTS *n.pl.*: see DROUTS.

TEA-GROUTS *n.pl.*: see GROUTS.

TEA-LEES *n.pl.* /'TIː LIːZ/ P 1/9/13. Tea-dregs left at the bottom of a cup. LEE = ME adop. of OF *lie*.

teamster *n.* /'TIːMSTʌ/ Dy 15. A farm-worker in charge of horses. *EDD* records TEAMER from wY; nL East Anglia eNf.

TEANS *n.pl.* /TIːNZ/ Dy 20/24-25. Straw ropes used in fastening thatch.

tea-pot tea *n.* /'TIː POT TIː/ Dy 19. Tea straight from the pot, without milk or sugar.

teckle *n.* /'TEKL/ Dy 13. A tea-kettle. Cf. Welsh *tecell* 'a kettle'.

TEDDER *v.* /'TEDʌ/ Cl 3. To ted mown grass. *SED* records from Y 10; Hrt 1, MxL 1; Brk 3. Presumably formed on TED v. 'to spread out, scatter, or strew abroad (new-mown grass) for drying'; late ME adop. of ON *teðja*.

teethin-basket *n.* /'TIːThIN BASKIT/ SG 1. A basket for washed-and-dried cups and saucers.

TEG *n.* /TEG/. (1) P 19-20, Gw 9. A wether. *SED* records from Sa St He Wo Wa Mon Gl; Lei R Nth Hu Bd Hrt Ess MxL; W.

(2) Gw 5-6. A ewe-lamb.

(3) MG: Tonteg (H.S.), SG 3. A ewe-hog. *SED* records from Db Sa St He Wo Wa Gl Ox; Lei Nth Bk Bd Hrt Ess; So W Brk Sr K Ha Sx.

(4) Cl 3. A two-year-old ram.

ME **tegge*, **tagge* in place-names, representing OE **tegga*, **tagge*.

teisen lap *n.* /'TIːShʌN 'LAP/ Dy 23, SG 4. A flat currant-cake made in the pan. Welsh *teisen* 'a cake' + ?.

temper *n.* /'TEMPʌ/ Dy 11. Flavour, savour.

TEN-TO-TWO *adj.* /'TEN Tʌ 'TUː/ Cl 1. Splay-footed. *SED* records TEN (-MINUTES)-TO-TWO at La 11; D 3.

thank-you-ma'am *n.* /'ThANgKYUː MAːM/ WG 2. A pile of earth in the centre of the road, on which a cart can be placed to rest the horse.

thatch *n.* /ThACh/ Dy 22. Hair, in the saying *You don't need thatch on an empty stable*, i.e. You don't need hair on a foolish head.

THEAVE *n.* /ThIːV/ (1) P 2. A ewe. *SED* records at Sa 3. *OED* records ("local") from 1465.

(2) P 6/8-10/12-14/19/22/24-26, MG: Rhydri (S.B.). A ewe-lamb. *SED* records at Sa 9.

(3) P 17. A newly-born male lamb.

(4) Gn 3, P 2/9/13-14/25. A ewe-hog. *SED* records from Sa St He Wa Mon Gl; L Lei Nth Bk R.

(5) Gn 7. A wether.

Origin unascertained.

thirds *n.* /ThŒːDZ/ Cl 3. Pig-meal.

THORN-BERRIES *n.pl.* /'ThɔːN BERIːZ/ Dy 17. Hips and haws. *EDD* records from Ch; Nf; *SED* in sense 'haws' from So D.

thrail *n.* /ThREːL/ P: Llangattock (near Crickhowell). A measure of twenty-four bales of straw.

THRAPE *v.t.* /ThREːP/ P 15 + Howey. To beat a boy on the buttocks. *SED* records at Y 33; St 4/6/10, He 1, Wo 4-7, Wa 2, Gl 1. OE *þrēapian* 'to rebuke' recorded informs THREIP (15th-16th cc.), THRAIP (16th c.)

THRASHEL, THRASHER[1], THRESHEL *n.* /'ThRAShL/ WG 3; /'ThRAShʌ/ P 15; /'ThRESh(ʌ)L/ P 18/20;. A flail. *SED* records at Sa 10, He 1-2/5, Wo 1-3/5-7, Wa 2, Gl 1/3/6. OE *þerscel*. See also TRESTLE below.

THRASHER[2] *n.* /'ThRAShʌ/ WG 4. A hedging-bill.

THRIPPERS, THRIPPLES, THRIPPOWS *n.pl.* (1) /'ThRIPʌZ/ Cl 3; /'ThRIPLZ/ P 25; /'ThRIPOːZ/ Gw 1. Cart-ladders. *SED* records at He 1/3/7, Wo 1/3-5.

(2) /'ThRIPOːZ/ Cl 3, Gw 5. The end-board of a cart.

See DRIBBLES.

thumb-bean *n.* /'ThʌM BIːN/ Dy 21. Narrow straw rope for making hives. *EDD* records from D Co. *OED* records THUMB-BAND 'a rope of hay or straw made by twisting the material round the thumb' from 1639 ("obsolete").

TICAL *n.* /'TIKL/ Gn 2, /'TIKAL/ Gn 5. Strippings: the last drops of a

milking. *LGW* records TICAL, TICIAN at Points of Inquiry 1-5/7-8/11-12/14/19-21/25/93. See also TINCAL below.

ticking *gerund.* /'TIKIN/ WG 1, SG 3. Getting the last drops of milk from a cow and making sure she is dry. Cf. TICAL above?

tid *adj.* /TID/ SG: Cowbridge. Silly, childish, peevish. *EDD* records from We; wEng W.

TIDDLE *n.* /'TIDL/ Cl 7. A halfpenny.

TIDDLER, TIDLING *n.* /'TIDLʌ/, /'TIDLIN(g)/ P 15/17/19/22-23/25, Gw 1/4/9. A pet lamb, brought up in the house. *SED* records TIDDLER from Sa He Wo Mon Gl; W; TIDLING from Sa He Wo Gl Ox. TIDDLER is prob. formed on TIDDLE v. 'to fondle, pet' (recorded from 16th c.). TIDLING is recorded by *OED* in sense 'a pampered or spoilt child; a darling pet; a young, delicate or puny child or animal, needing special care; a weakling'. Presumably also formed on TIDDLE v., with -LING (suffix denoting 'young') added.

TIDLING *n.*: see TIDDLER.

tidy *adj.* /'TAiDI:/ P 16 + Hay-on-Wye, SG 4, Gw: Newport. Good-natured, respectable; considerable (in phrase *a tidy bit* 'quite a lot' SG 4). *EDD* records from n.Eng, Y; Ch Db He Wo Gl; east Anglia Sf; Brk; Rdn.

tidy *adv.* /'TAiDI:/ SG 1. Well, respectably.

tie-bow *n.* /'TAi BO:/ Dy 14. (?) Part of a sledge.

TILE *n.* /TAiL/ P 23. A prong of an agricultural fork.

tilly *n.* /'TILI:/ Dy 15. An oil-lamp.

TINCAL, TINCIA, TINCIN, TINCS *n.* /'TINgKAL, 'TINgKYA/ Gn 8; /'TINgKIN/ P 6; /TINgKS/ P 14, Dy 1. Strippings: the last drops of milk collected from a cow at a milking. Cf. Thomas, *LGW* p.401: "There is a profusion of local words for 'stripping' the last drops of milk from a cow... Their regional provenance may be summarised thus, each set representing a separate lexical item: (i) In Anglesey on the adjacent mainland, and in Lleyn the regional forms are *tician, tical, dical*... there are instances of *tician* too, in the Aeron and Upper Teifi. To the east and west of the Conway the regional form is the phonological variant *titial*. In the west midlands, the south-east midlands, and the lower midlands, the prevailing form is the phonological variant *tincian*, while *tician* occurs around the source of the Usk and in the lower Tywi-Nedd area, with *tico* around the lower Teifi."

TINES *n.* /TAiNZ/ P 2/9/11-13/15-22 + Howey, Dy 1/7/17 + Pontiets, WG 5, SG 3, Gw 1/6/8. The prongs of an agricultural fork. OE *tind*.

TINE *v.* /TAiN/ P 10/12. To plash a hedge. *SED* records at Sa 6-7/10. OE *tȳnan* 'to fence, enclose'.

TINILL *n.* /'TINILl/ Gn 2-3. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs.

TINKLING ACHE *n.* /'TINgKLIN E:K/ P 10. Chilblains.

tin-meal *n.* /'TIN MI:L/ WG 5. Mutton pie served at a BIDDING WEDDING (see above).

tinnet *n.* /'TINʌT/ Gw 6. Brushwood used in hedging. *EDD* records from He Gl; Sx. *OED* records from 1443 ("obsolete except dialectally"); represents OE type **tȳnet* formed on *tȳnan* 'to enclose with a fence or hedge' + -ET as in *thicket*.

TINSHAN *n.* /'TINShŒ:N/ Gn 10. Strippings: the last drops of a milking. Cf. TICAL, TINCAL.

TIN-STRAP *n.* /'TI:NSTRAP/ Dy 11. A horse's crupper. Welsh *tin* = 'rump, tail'.

TIN(-Y-)NYTH *n.* /'TI:N (ʌ) NITh/ Gn 2-4/8, Cl 1-2. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs. Lit. 'tail/end of the nest'.

TIP-CART *n.* /'TIP KA:T/ WG 5. A farm-cart. *SED* records at Wa 2, Ox 6; W 3. Brk 3-4, Sr 1, Sx 1.

TIP-STICK *n.* /'TIP STIK/ Gn 10. A device for keeping the cart-body fixed to the shafts so as to stop it from tilting up. *SED* records as a movable horizontal rod stretching between the shafts for this purpose, in Gl; So Sr D.

tisty-tosty *n.* /'TISTI: TOSTI:/ Gw: Newport. A pine-cone.

TITIAL *n.* /'TI:ChʌL/ Gn 6. Strippings: the last drops of a milking. *LGW* records at Points of Inquiry 9/23-24/27-28/30.

toad-under-the-harass *n.phrase*

/'TO:D 'ʌNDʌ ÐA 'HARʌS/ WG 6. A lively person. (HARASS = 'harrow'.)

TOBBY *n.* /'TOBI:/ P 23/26. A horse's forelock. Cf. perhaps Welsh *tob, tobyn* 'summit, top'.

TOC *n.* /TOK/ Dy 23. A thick slice of bread and butter.

TOLLENT *n.*: see TALLENT.

tol-tol *adj.* /'TOL 'TOL/ Dy 21. Half-drunk. *EDD* records TOL-LOL 'inebriated' from Y; Nt.

TOMEN *n.*: see DOMEN.

TOMMY *n.* /'TOMI:/ P 16, Gw 2. A meal taken to work in the fields. *SED* records at La 1; Db 1, St 7, He 1-4/6, Wa 6, Mon 2-3/6, Gl 1-4; Ess 14; So 4/7, W 8. *OED* records as a workman's name for food, provisions, from the later 19th c.

TONGUE *n.* /TʌNg/ P 15/22-23/25-26, WG 3-4/6, MG 1, /TANg/ P 19. A vertical rod with perforations for the pin that adjusts the tilt of the cart-body when tipping. *SED* records at He 7, Wo 4, Mon 1.

•TOOPY DOWN *phrasal v.* /'TUPI: DAuN/ SG 4. To squat down on the haunches.

•TOOTY DOWN *phrasal v.* /'TUTI: 'DAuN/ WG 2, MG 1-3, SG 3. To squat down on the haunches.

top room *n.* /'TOP RU:M/ MG: Rhydri (S.B.) A sitting-room.

TOPYN *n.* /'TOPIN/ Gn 5/7-10. A horse's forelock. Literally 'top'. But *SED* records TOPPING from N counties (not Man); Ch Db Sa St Wo Wa.

touch-and-heal *n.* /'TʌCh ʌN HI:L/ P 26 (V.J.) The leaf of the Madonna lily.

towser *n.* /'TAuZʌ/ WG 5. An apron made of sacking. *EDD* records from D Co. *OED* records TOUSY 'shaggy, rough' from 16th c., formed on OE **tūsian*.

TRALOO *n.* /'TRALU:/ Dy 24. Bindweed.

TRAPPLE, TROPPLE *n.* /'TRAPL/, /'TROPL/ Dy 6/19-20. A threshold.

TRASH *v.* /TRASh/ Dy 6/8/10/15/21-23, MG 3, SG 1-4. To trim a hedge.

trashing-hook *n.* /'TRAShING HUK/ SG 3. An implement for trimming a hedge.

TREBBLE(S) *n.pl.* /'TREBL(Z)/. (1) Dy 8/15-16/21-22. WG 3/5-6, MG 3, SG 1-4. Cart-ladders.

(2) Dy 8/23, WG 3/5-6, SG 1-2. A cart-frame.

(3) /'TREBL/ WG 4/6, MG 3. The end-board of a cart. See also DRIBBLES.

TRENGLAN, TRINGLEN *n.* /'TRENgGLAN/ Gn 1, /'TRINgGLEN/ Gn 9. (?) A cutting of hay.

TRESTLE *n.* /'TRESL/ WG 5, /'TREShL/ WG 6. A threshold. *SED* records at Db 5. See also THRASHEL.

trin(d) *n.* /TRIN(D)/ P 20/26, MG 1. A vessel used in making butter. *EDD* records TRIN "obsolete": 'a flat tub used to receive cider from the press' from He and (?) w. Eng.

TRIP *v.t.* /TRIP/ WG 5. To pour.

trippet *n.* /'TRIPIT/ P 26, SG 2, Gw 4. A stand with a handle, on which the kettle is placed to keep warm by the fire. *EDD* records from Gl; So Co; Pem. A phonetic variant of TRIVET.

TRIPPLES *n.pl.* /'TRIPLZ/. (1) P 22, Dy 13/15/19-20/22/24. Cart-ladders. *SED* records THRIPPLES, DRIPPLES at He 1-3/6-7, Wo 1/3-5, Mon 1-3/6, Gl 3.

(2) P 22-23, Dy 12-14/19-20/25. A cart-frame. *SED* records at Sa 9.

(3) Dy 19-20. The end-board of a cart. See also DRIBBLES.

Evidently an altered form of late ME *therrepyllis*, origin unknown.

TROGS *n.pl.*: see DROGS.

TROIL *n.* /TROiL/ Dy 17. The sole of a plough.

trolly *n.* /'TROLI:/ Dy 13 + Llansadurnen, Pendine, Tavernspite. A suet dumpling. *EDD* records from Pem.

TROPPLE *n.*: see TRAPPLE.

TROUGHS, TROUGHING(S) *n.pl.* /TRO:Z/ WG 4, /'TROFINZ/ WG 1, /'TROFEN/ WG 2, /'TROFIN/ MG 1, /'TRʌFIN/ P 2. The guttering round the roof of a house. *SED* records (-) TROUGH(S) at La 8/12; Db 1; Nf 2/5-6/9-10/12, Sf 2/4, Ess 3-4/8-10/13/15; (-)TROUGHING at La 9, Sa 1/3/5-11, He 1/5/7, Mon 2-3; Nf 1/3-4/6/9/11/13, Sf 1/3, Hrt 2-3, Ess 1/5/11.

trouse *n.* /TRAuS/ P 10/16 + Llangattock. Hedging-wood. *EDD* records from Ch St Db Sa He wWo. OE *trūs*.

trowel *n.* /'TRO:WʌL/ Dy 6. A rope-twister.

truckle cart *n.* /'TRʌKL KA:T/ WG 3. A low cart with small wheels.

TRWMBEL *n.* /'TRUMBEL/ Cl 7. A farm-cart. *LGW* records in sense 'a cart used for muck-spreading' at 47/49/64/66/69-72/75-81/86.

trwstan *adj.* /'TRUSTAN/ P 16. Clumsy.

TUB *n.* (1) /TʌB/ Dy 22. A cart-frame.

(2) /TʌB/ WG 4, /TUB/ WG 3. The body of a cart.

(3) **(tub)** WG 5. The body of a tip-cart.

tub-cart *n.* /'TʌB KA:T/ Dy 17. A tip-cart with a short body.

TUFTY *adj.* /'TʌFTI:/ Dy 14/25. Of cows: on heat.

TUGGY *adj.* /'TʌGI:/ Gw 8. Of hair: tangled.

tumbler *n.* /'TʌMBLʌ/ Dy 21. A drag-cart for hay-gathering. *EDD* records in sense 'a cart, especially a small, lightly-made cart, a tumbrel' from Sct; east Anglia Nf.

tumblers *n.pl.* /'TʌMBLʌZ/ P: Aberangell. Small pieces of fallen rock in a quarry. *EDD* records from Wicklow; Nb Du Cu; n.Wales. *OED* records from 1879.

TUMBREL *n.* /'TʌMBR(ʌ)L/ Cl 2/5, P 1/4/9. A farm-cart. *SED* records TUMBRIL (-CART) at Sa 7/9-10; Hu 1, Nf 1-2/9-10/13, Sf 1-2/4-5, Ess 7/10. ME adop. of OF *tomb-, tumberel*, this sense being recorded from the 15th century.

TUMP *n.* /TʌMP/. (1) Dy 13. A hay-stack. *OED* records this sense from 1892.

(2) (POTATO-)TUMP P 1/3/5-7/9-13/15/17-19, Gw 1/3-6/8-9. A potato-clamp. *SED* records at Ch 6, Sa 3-4/6-11, He 5, Mon 2-3/5-6, Gl 6.

(3) Dy 19. A cutting of hay.

(4) (HAY-)TUMPS Dy 6/11-14/19-21/24-25. Hay-cocks.

(tump) (5) P 15-16/20, Dy 23, WG 2, SG 1-3. A mound, hillock. *EDD* records from Sct; Irel; Y; Db Sa He Wo Wa Gl; W So Do K Ha; s.Wales, Pem. *OED* records from 1589.

Origin obscure.

TUN-DISH, TWN-DIS *n.* /'TʌN DISh/, /'TUN DIS/, /'TINDISh/ Gn 7, P 1/4-9/11-12/17/19-20/23/26 + Howey, Dy 1/3-5/7-10/12-15/18/21/23, WG 1-2/5-6, MG 2-3, SG 1-4, Gw 1-9. A domestic funnel. *SED* records from La; WM counties; Nt Lei; So. OE *tunne* 'cask' + *disc*.

TUNNEL *n.* /'TʌNL/ Dy 9. A domestic funnel. *SED* records from Cu We La Y; Db Ox; Nt L C Nf Sf Ess; So W Do Ha.

TUN-PAIL *n.* /'TʌN PE:L/ P 18. A domestic funnel. *SED* records at Sa 7, He 1/3, Gl 6-7.

TUP *n.* /TʌP/. (1) Gn 1/9, Cl 3, P 1/6/9/11-13/15-16/19-20/22-23/25-26 + Howey, SG 1-4 + Cowbridge, Gw 1/3-8. A ram ("before completely grown up" at SG 2). *SED* records from N counties + Man; WM and EM counties.

(2) Gn 3, P 1/9-10/12-13/19/25-26, Gw 1/3-5/7-8. A newly-born male lamb. *SED* records TUP-LAMB from N counties + Man; Sa He Mon Gl; Nth Hu C Nf Sf Bk Bd Hrt Ess MxL.

(3) Cl 3. A wether. *SED* records at Sr 3.

OED records sense (1) from 1844. Origin obscure.

TURF *v.* /TŒ:F/ P 4. Of pigs: to root up the ground with the snout.

turkey-cocks *n.pl.* /'TŒ:KI: KOKS/ Gw 6. Rumbustious young men. Sometimes abbreviated to TURKS.

turkey-tree *n.* /'TŒ:KI: TRI:/ Dy 24. (?) The sycamore.

TURNEL *n.* /'TŒ:Nʌ/ Cl 3. A vessel in which bacon is cured. *SED* records at Ch 1/4-6, St 5. *OED* records sense 'a tub' from 1688, and present sense from Sa Ch in late 19th c. Etymology doubtful.

turnip fly *n.* /'TŒ:NIP FLAi/ WG 3. A fly that attacks mangel-wurzels, swedes and turnips.

turn-overs *n.pl.* /'TŒ:NO:VʌZ/ WG 5. Small shawls.

tush *n.* /TʌSh/ SG 3. A small tuft of hair. *OED* records from 1570; variant of TUSK (origin obscure) of identical meaning.

tush *v.* /TʌSh/ Dy 17 + Llandovery, Gw 4/9. To drag; applied esp. to drawing wood down from the forest on a sledge. *EDD* records in sense 'to draw a heavy weight along the ground; to push, drag'.

tutty *adj.* /'TʌTI:/ MG: Pontlottyn. Lovely. *EDD* records from Sa in sense 'neat, snug'.

twink *n.* /TWINgK/ Gw (F.J.H.) The chaffinch. *EDD* records from Ch Sa Gl; So D; Gmg. *OED* records from 1816. Of echoic origin.

TWITCH(-GRASS) *n.* /TWICh (GRA(:)S)/ Cl 1, Dy 21/24. Couch-grass. *SED* records from Cu We La Y; Ch Db St Ox; Nt L Lei R Nth Hu C Nf Sf Bd Hrt Ess; So W K. *OED* records from 1595; altered form of SQUITCH < OE *cwicce*.

twlc *n.* /TULK/ SG 4. A nest for geese to sit in. Origin not found; in Welsh *twlc* usually = 'a sty'.

TWM *n.* /TUM/ Gn 6/9, Cl 1-2/4/7. A stick for supporting the shaft of a cart, when the horse is given a rest.

TWMFFAT *n.* /'TUMFAT/ Gn 4-7/9, Cl 1-2. A domestic funnel. Presumably a Welshing of OE *tunne* + *fæt*.

TWMPATH *n.* /'TUMPATh/ Gn 4. An ant-hill. Welsh *twmpath* 'a mound'.

TWN-DIS *n.*: see TUN-DISH.

TWP *adj.* /TUP/ P 23-24, Dy 6/14/16-17/21-23 + Pontiets, WG 1-2/6 + Middleton. Foolish, stupid.

TWPSYN *n.* /'TUPSIN/ Gn 10. Stupid. Here a noun (*twpsyn* 'stupid person') used as an adjective.

TWRCH DDAEAR *n.* /'TU:RX ÐAiYAR/ Gn 1-2/8-9, Cl 1, P 1/3/6-7. A mole.

TWRIO *v.* /'TU:RI:YO:/, /'TIRI:YO:/ Dy 5/8-10/16-18/22-23. Of pigs: to root.

TŶ BACH *n.* /'TI: BA:X/ Gn 1-2/4/9-10, Cl 1-2/4-5, P 4/6/14, Dy 1/4/8-10/12/15-18/22-23, WG 3, MG 1 + Rhydri (S.B.), SG 2. An outside lavatory. *SED* records THYEVEG from Man 1-2. Literally 'little house'.

U

UNDER-BAILIFF *n.* /'ʌNDʌBE:LI/ [sic] P 15. A general labourer on a farm.

unmannerable *adj.* /ʌN'MANʌRʌBL/ P: Aberangell. Lacking in good manners.

unshut *v.* /ʌN'ShʌT/ P 10. To finish work. *EDD* records from Sa in sense 'to unyoke or unharness horses from a team etc.' *OED* records from 1817.

UNT *n.*: see WANT.

UNT-GIN/-RAKE/-TUMP *n.*: see WANT-GIN/-RAKE/-TUMP respectively.

upsidown *adv.* /'ʌPSIDAuN/ WG 5. Upside-down.

URCHIN *n.* /'Œ ChIN/ P 5/10/12/18. A hedgehog. *SED* records from N counties (not Man); Ch St He Wo Wa Gl. Old Norman French *herichon*. **ir(e)chon*, **urchon* (Onions).

V

V-SNAKE *n.* Gn 10. An adder.

VAIR *n.* /'VI.Yʌ/ (1) WG 5. The weasel. *SED* records VAIRY at So 5/7-10/13, D 4.

(vair) (2) WG 1/3/5. The stoat ("a small stoat" at WG 5). *EDD* records from wD and Gower; Morgan (*Wanderings* 1862) records the form VERE for Gower.

ME *veiir(e)*, *veyr(e)*, adop. of OF *vair*, *veir* < Lat. *varium* acc.sg.masc. of *varius* 'parti-coloured'.

veil *n.* /VE:L/ P 8/13. A membrane inside a pig, used to cover faggots.

verrer *adj.* /'VERʌ/ WG 3. Of cows: barren.

verrer cow *n.* /'VERʌ KAu/ WG 5. A cow milked until it drops a calf.

vin *n.* /VIN/ Dy 20. A piece to one side of the skimmer of a plough.

VINES *n.pl.* /VAiNZ/ WG 2. Potato-haulms. *SED* records in Brk. *OED* records in sense 'the stem of any trailing or climbing plant' from 1563. Adop. of OF *vigne* and *vine*.

vitty-handed *adj.* /'VITI 'ANDID/ WG: Middleton. Skilful. *EDD* records s.v. FITTY-HANDED from wSo. Morgan (*Wanderings* 1862) records VITTE from Gower.

VONTIN *n.* /'VONTIN/ Cl 3. A crupper.

VORIER(S) *n.* /'VORI:YʌZ/ WG 3: Middleton; /'VORIYʌ/ WG 3/6; /'VORIʌTS/ Dy 14. The headlands of a ploughed field. *SED* records at Co 5/7, D 9-11. Medieval Latin *forārium*.

W

WÄC *n.*: see WALK.

wain *n.* /WE:N/ WG 4. A farm-wagon, without sides. *SED* records at Co 5. OE *wæg(e)n.*

WAIN-HOUSE *n.* /'WE:NAuS/ P 5-6/8-10/12/15-17/19-20/22/26 + Howey, Hay-on-Wye, Dy 1, Gw 1/4-6. A cart-shed. Thomas, *LGW* p.111, says that WEINWS prevails in Welsh dialects "in the midland area as far south as a line drawn from the Dyfi estuary to the southern side of the source of the Wye." OE *wæ(g)en + hūs;* compound recorded from 1569.

wake *n.* /WE:K/ Gw 9. A heap of corn prior to pitching. *EDD* records in sense 'a line or roll of raked-up hay' from Gl; w.Eng, W. *OED* records from 1847 in sense 'a line of hay prepared for casting'.

(FEEDING-/HAY-)WALK, WÄC *n.* /('FI:DIN-, HE.-) WɔːK, WA:K/ Cl 3, Dy 5/8-9/15-16/18/21-23, MG 3, SG 1-4. The gangway in a cow-house, from which the animals are fed. *SED* records (-) WALK at Man 1-2; Ox 3; L 14, Nth 5, Nf 1-2/6-7, Ess 7/10; So 5-7/10, W 3, Co 2, D 3/7-10, Do 1-2; *LGW* (p.363) remarks that WÄC is confined to the south-west. Formed on WALK v. < OE *wealcan, wealcian.*

WALLER *n.* /'WOLʌ/ P 13. The willow. *SED* records at Db 4, Sa 4.

wall-plat *n.* /'WɔːL PLAT/ Dy 13. The place where the wall reaches the roof. *EDD* records from Pem WALL-PLOT 'the part of a cottage-wall immediately under the roof'.

wanner *n.* /'WANʌ/ P: Aberangell. A row of thatching.

WANT *n.* /UNT/ P 5/10/12/15-17/19-20/23 + Howey, Gw 1/3-9. A mole. OE *wand.*

want-gin *n.* /'UNT JIN/ Gw 7. A mole-trap. OE *wand* 'mole' + ME *gin* aphetic adop. of OF *engin.*

want-rake *n.* /'UNT RE:K/ P 17. A short rake with inch-wide teeth. OE *wand* 'mole' + *raca* masc., *racu* fem. 'a rake'.

want(y)-tump *n.* /'UNT(I:) TʌMP/ P 15-16/20 + Howey, Gw 1/5-6/8-9. A mole-hill. *EDD* records from He Wo Gl. OE *wand* 'mole' + TUMP 'mound'.

WARD-PIN *n.* /'WɔːPIN/ Dy 14/21-22. A linch-pin. *SED* records at La 4/11.

WAS, WASSY *n.* /WAS(I:)/ sP, nGw (A.Ll.O.) A term of address: "An older person [in the earlier 20th c.] would often hail a junior or inferior with WAS or WASSY" (A.Ll.O., letter of 2 February 1972). Cf. perhaps Welsh *gwas* 'servant, lad, boy'.

WATCH-AND-CHAIN *n.* /'WOCh N 'ChE:N/ P 8. The pluck of a slaughtered animal.

waun *n.* /WAiN/ SG 1. A bog.

weaklet *n.* /'WI:KLʌT/ n. Dy 20. A weakling.

WEAKLING *n.* Gn 1/5-7, Cl 4. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs. *SED* records in La Y Man.

WEANER *n.* /'WI:Nʌ/. (1) Gn 10. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs.

(2) Dy 24, Gw 7. A piglet.

WEANLING, WEAN ONE *n.* /'WI:NLINg/, /'WI:N 'WʌN/ Dy 4. The smallest and weakest pig of a litter. *SED* records WEANING at Db 4, WEANEL at Ess 9. Formed on WEAN < OE *wenian* 'to accustom' (to loss of mother's milk) + -LING.

WEATHER-BOARD *n.* /'WEÐʌ BɔːD/ P 13/18/23-24/26, SG 4. A threshold. *SED* records at Cu 2; Db 1/3, Mon 7. OE *weder + bord,* compound recorded from 16th c., though not in this sense in *OED.*

wech *n.* /WE:X/ Dy 14. The worm that makes cows cough.

WERG *n.* /'HWIRʌG/ WG 5. The willow. *OED* quotes Edward Lhuyd, *Archaeol.* 1.14/3 (1707): "A Willow-Tree was Anciently call'd Willig; whence the modern Werg [a willow] us'd in Berkshire and some other Countreys, seems corrupted."

WET (THE TEA) *v.t.* /WET (ÐʌTI:)/ Dy 11, WG 5, MG: Pontlottyn, SG 2, Gw 3. To brew the tea. *SED* records at Man 1; He 5-7, Mon 1-3/5-7, Gl 1/3-7, Ox 4; Sf 5, MxL 2; So 6/10/12, W 2/6/9, Brk 3/5, Sr 2/5, K 1/4-5/7, D 2/4-5, Do 4-5, Ha 1-6, Sx 1-6. *OED* records this sense from 1905. OE *wætan*

wet moon *n.* /WET MU:N/ Cl 1. A new moon of a kind believed to herald wet weather.

WHIPPET-BASKET *n.* /'WIPIT

'BASKIT/ Gw 1. A bath-shaped basket with handles, used for carrying horse-feed.

WHIPPLETREE *n.* /'WIPLTRI:/ Gn 6, Cl 5, Dy 8-9/11/15/22. The stretcher on a harness that keeps the traces apart. *OED* records from 1733. First element apparently WHIP, + OE *trēow*.

WHISKERS *n.pl.* /'WISKʌZ/ Dy 16-18/23, WG 5, MG 1/3, SG 1/3-4. The bristles of barley, awns. *SED* records (BARLEY-) WHISKERS at La 6-7, Y 5/17, Man 1; Ch 1/3-4, Db 3-4, St 1; Hrt 3; So 7, Sx 5.

WHISTLE-BOARD *n.* /'WISLBɔ:D/. (1) Dy 13. Cart-ladders.

(whistle-board) (2) Dy 19. The driver's seat on the front of a cart. *EDD* and Harris record WHISTLE-BOOR from Pem.

WHITE LADY, LADI WEN *n.* /'WAiT 'LE:DI:/, /'LADI: WEN/ Dy 5/16/23, WG: Gorseinon. Bindweed.

WHITE LILY *n.*: see LILY.

WHITRET *n.* /'WITRʌT/ Gw 8. The weasel. *SED* records at Sa 7. *EDD* records WHITRACK from Sct; Irel; n.Eng, Nb Y; L; D. ME *whītrate* (?) 'white rat'.

whittle *n.* /'WITL/ WG 3/5. A shawl (WG 5 "with tassels"). *EDD* records from Irel; Du; Wa Gl Ox; Lei Sf; So D Co Do Ha; Pem. Morgan (*Wanderings* 1862) records from Gower. OE *hwītel* 'a cloak, blanket'.

whittlings *n.* /'WITLINgZ/ P: Ystradgynlais. Brown flour.

whitty *n.* /'WITI:/ P 20. The mountain ash. *EDD* records from Sa; Rdn. *OED* records this sense from 1847.

WICK *n.* /WIK/ Cl 3. The quick of the fingernail, recorded in the expression *[biting fingernails] right down to the wick*. *SED* records from Ch 1-5, Db 1-4, St 1-2, Ox 3; So 8, Co 7. *OED* records WICK ("Scottish and northern") from QUICK adj., n., v.; OE *cwicu, cwucu* and *cwic, c(w)uc*.

widd *adj.* /'U:WIÐ/ Dy 18. Useless, incompetent. Cf. perhaps Welsh *gwydd* 'wild'.

WIDFA *n.* /'WIDVʌ/ Dy 24. A thistle.

WIDGEL *n.* /'WIJL/ P 22. A half-castrated horse. *SED* records at Wo 5. Presumably a blend of RIDGEL (recorded from 1597) and WILL-JILL.

widow bewitched *n.phrase* /'WIDO: BI:'WIChT/ Dy 13. An unmarried mother.

wiggles *n.pl.* /'WIGLZ/ Gw 6. A children's word for ears.

WILBERRIES *n.pl.* Gn 2. Bilberries. Presumably a fusing of BILBERRIES and WHINBERRIES.

WILD CRESS *n.* /WAiLD KRES/ WG 1. Charlock.

WILD LILY *n.*: see LILY.

wilg *n.* /WILG/ Dy 21 + Llansadurnen. A willow-twig. *EDD* s.v. WILF records WILG 'willow' from Pem. See WERG above.

WILL-JILL *n.* (1) /'WIL JIL/ P 2/5. A ridgel, a half-castrated horse. *SED* records at Ch 6, St 3/10, Ox 2. Cf. WIDGEL above.

(will-jill) (2) /'WIL JIL/ Dy: Llandovery. An androgynous sheep. *EDD* records in sense 'hermaphrodite' from Ch Db Sa sWo Wa Gl; Nth Sf; w.Eng, W K.

WIMBLE *v.* /'WIMBL/ WG 5-6 + Middleton, Gw 6. To winnow. *SED* records WIMB at D 1/4, WIM at So 3/5-13, W 5/7-9, D 2/5/7/9, Do 1-5, Ha 3-7, Sx 1-3/6. *EDD* records WIMBLE from Gower. *OED* records from 1556 ("obsolete, rare"). Formed on WIM v. of the same meaning and of obscure origin, recorded from 1455.

wimbles *n.pl.* /'WIMBLZ/ (1) Dy 20. Roof-timbers. *EDD* records in sense 'beam, collar-beam' from Irel; Pem.

(2) Dy 12. Split pieces of skin at the sides of the fingernail. Cf. WIMBLE adj. 'loose, easily moved' recorded by *EDD* from Y La; Sa Wo; Nth.

WIN *n.* /WIN/ WG 2. Bindweed.

WINCAS *n.* /'WINgKAS/, /'WINgGAS/ Gn 9, Cl 1/4. A loose piece of skin at the base of the fingernail. Welsh *ewingas* 'hang-nail' < *ewin* 'nail' + *cas* 'a cover'.

winch *n.* /WINSh/ Dy 12/14. A deep hole dug for water.

Winchester *n.* /'WINChISTʌ/ Dy 14. A bushel. *EDD* records from s.Wales, sPem. Contraction of WINCHESTER BUSHEL, the English standard measurement till 1826.

WINCI, WINCIN *n.* /'WIN(g)KI:/, /'WIN(g)KIN/ Gn 10, P 1/3/6/21/24, Dy 3-5/8-10/15/21-23, WG 2, SG 1/3,

/'WAiNgKI:/ P 19. The weasel; also, at SG 3, a stoat. Welsh *gwenci*.

WINCIN *n.*: see WINCI.

wind blows from the dead people's feet *idiom* Gn 6. The wind is blowing from the east. *EDD* records WIND OF THE DEAD MEN'S FEET 'an east wind' from Wales, quoting Charles Swainson, *Handbook of Weather Lore* (London 1873): "...in Wales the east wind is called 'the wind of the dead men's feet', because the dead are buried with their feet towards the east, to meet their Lord at His second coming".

WINDROW *n.* /'WINDRO:/ (1) P 5, Dy 5-6. A row of mown grass. *SED* records at Nb 2; L 8, Ess 6. *OED* records from the early 16th c.

(2) Dy 18. A hay-cock.

OE *wind* + (?) *râw*.

wine-boards *n.pl.* /'WAiNBɔ:DZ/ WG 5. Strengthening on the top of the roof of a house at the gable-ends.

WING *n.* /WINg/. Gn 1-2/7. The mouldboard of a plough. *SED* records from K Sx.

WINGS *n.pl.* /WINgGZ/, /WINgKZ/ Cl 4. The spokes of a wheel. Cf. Welsh *adenydd* 'wings, spokes'.

WINK *n.* /WINgK/ WG 6. A rope-twister. *SED* records at So 9, Co 1-2/4/7, D 1-4/6.

winky *n.* /'WINgKI:/ SG 2. A cockle.

wippin with *n.* /'WIPIN WITh/ WG 3. The part of a plough to which the chains are attached.

wish *v.* /WISh/ Dy 20. To discard.

WISKET *n.* /'WISKIT/. (1) P 13/19. A clothes-basket. *SED* records at La 7/10-11; Ch 2, Sa 7-11, St 3, He 1, Wo 2.

* (2) P 9-10/12/17/19/22/25. A wicker basket for animal fodder.

(3) P 5/8/10/12-13/23/26. A basket for horse-fodder. *SED* records from Ch Db Sa St He Wo.

EDD records sense 'a basket' from n.Eng, We Y La; Ch Db Sa He Wa wWo sWo; east Anglia Lei Nth Sf. *OED* records from 1542; etymology uncertain.

(wisket) /'WISKIT/. (4) P 18. A basket used for general gardening purposes. *EDD* records from Nb We Y La; Ch Db Sa St He Wo Wa; Lei Nth East Anglia; Brk. *OED* records from 1542; etymology uncertain.

WISP *n.* /WISP/ MG: Rhydri (S.B.), Tonteg (H.S.), SG 1-4, Gw 1/6-9. A stye on the eye. *SED* records at Mon 3/6, Gl 1/4/6-7, Ox 1; So 1/3, W 1-2, Brk 3. *OED* records from 1789.

WITH-WIND *n.* /'WIÐVAiN/ Dy 14, Gw 9. Bindweed. *SED* records at Mon 6, Gl 1-3, Ox 5-6; Bk 3-4; So 1-3/5-13, W 1-9, Brk 1-2/4, D 5/7, Do 2/4. OE *wiþowinde, wiþewinde*.

WITHEN *n.*: see WITHY.

WITHENS *n.pl.*: (1) /'WIÐINZ/ Cl 3. Pegs used in fastening down the thatch of a stack.

(withens) (2) /'WIÐINZ/ Cl 3. Willow-sticks used for making baskets.

(3) /'WIThINZ/ Cl 3. Rush baskets.

EDD records in senses 'various species of willow' and 'the common osier' from La; Ch Db.

ME *withen*, prob. originally an adjectival form of WITHY 'the willow', which see below.

WITHY *n.* /'WIÐI:/ P 1-2/5/10/12, Dy 12-14/20, SG 2/4 + Cowbridge, Gw 1/3-9. The willow. *SED* records from Ch Sa St He Wo Wa Mon Gl Ox; So W Brk Sr Co D Do Ha Sx. OE *wiþig*.

(POTATO-)WIZLES *n.pl.* /(PʌTE:TO:) 'WAiZLZ/ Cl 3. Potato-haulms. *SED* records at Y 31; Ch 1/5-6, Db 1/4, Sa 2/4/7. *OED* records from 1688.

WIZZLE *n.* /'WIZL/ Gw 5. A meadow.

womble-clowed *adj.* /'WOMBL 'KLAuD/ Gw: Gweheulog (F.J.H.) Empty-stomached, hungry. *EDD* records WAMBLE 'a rolling or rumbling of the stomach' from sLa.

***WOOD-CUSH** *n.collective.* /'WUD KUSh/ Dy 14. Wood-pigeon. CUSH = QUIST (which see above).

wood-wool *n.* /WUD WUL/ SG 2. Wood-shavings.

woody nightshade *n.* /'WUDI: 'NAiTShE:D/ SG 3. A wild plant with red berries and short stem; the same as SNAKES' MEAT.

WORM *n.* /WŒ:M/ Gn 9, Cl 4, P 1. The grass-nail of a scythe. At Gn 9 the WORM is sunk into the shaft and enclosed in a band of iron. At Cl 4 it is a short piece of iron from the blade to the shaft. Wooden wedges used to be knocked underneath it to hold it

firm. *SED* records at Ch 2.

WORKY DAYS *n.pl.* /'WŒ:KI: DE:Z/ P 1. Weekdays. *SED* records at Ox 5.

WYNTELL *n.* /'WINTELl/ Dy 18. (1) A basket for horse-feed.

(2) A clothes-basket.

Welsh *gwyntell* 'a round basket without a handle'.

Y

YAWLS *n.pl.* /YɔːLS/ Gn 7. Awns of barley. Perhaps a form of AILS.

YELLOW BLOOM *n.* /'YELO: BLU:M/ Dy 24. Charlock.

YELLOW BLOUSE *n.* /'YELO: BLAuZ/ Dy 21. The charlock.

yellow rattle *n.* /'YELO: 'RATL/ P 25. The penny-grass, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*. *EDD* records from Edinburgh; Ch; Gl.

YELVE, YILVE, YOO(L)VE *n.* /YELV/, /YILV/, /YU:(L)V/ (1) Cl 3. A coal-rake for the fireplace.

(2) Cl 3. A muck-fork, garden fork or three-pronged potato-fork. *SED* records sense 'muck-fork' at Ch 4-6. Metathesis of OE *geafol* 'a fork'.

YILVE *n.* : see YELVE (1) and (2).

YOCK *v.i.* /YOK/ Cl 3. To cough. *EDD* records s.v. YOKE from Sct; n.Eng; Sa Gl; w.Eng. So Co D Do Ha. *OED* records sense 'to hiccup, to utter a short cough, as a sheep' from 1585; related to YEX v. of same meaning < OE *geocsian, gicsian*.

YOKE *n.* /YU:K/ Dy 19. A tethering-rope for horses in the stable.

YOO(L)VE *n.*: See YELVE.

YORKS *n.pl.* /YɔːR)KS/ Gn 5/10, Cl 3/5, P 1-3/5-6/8-9/12-14/17-19/21-26, Dy 1/4-5/9/11-12/14/16/19/ 24-25, WG 1, MG 1-2, SG 1/3-4, Gw 1-9. Knee-straps used to lift the legs of working trousers. *SED* records from N counties (not Man), WM counties; Nt L Lei Nth Nf Bk Ess; S counties. See also LONDON YORKS above.

yorkst *v.* /YɔːKST/ Gw 6. To lop branches off a tree.

young geese *n.pl.* /'YʌNg 'GI:S/ WG 3. Fluffy yellow blossom on catkins.

yow *v.t.* /YAu/ P 20. To twist.

yowp *n.* /YAuP/ P 16. Noisy chatter. *EDD* records from Banffshire, Ayrshire; Nb Cu Y; He Wa.

YUCKERS *n.pl.* /'YʌKʌZ/ SG 1. Nestlings.